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Established 1887

Salvadoran Rebels **Turning Sights on Economic Targets**

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service SAN SALVADOR — The helicopter lifts straight to a height of 4,000 feet, presumably beyond the range of the guerrilla riflemen on the mountain slopes below, and within seconds the vulnerability of a small nation at war comes into

Two 50-foot steel towers, painted orange to alert pilots landing at the nearby Ilopango airport, lie tumbled on their sides like tokens overturned on a Monopoly board. The electricity transmission towers have been toppled by dynamite charges placed by leftist guerrillas who have now added El Salvador's economic infrastructure to the list of targets in their war against the military-civilian junta that rules

Seen from this helicopter carrying the national Energy Commission's senior engineers and managers on an inspection trip over their power lines, El Salvador's economic war resembles an elaborate cat-and-mouse game.

Guerrilla Strategy

Each of the towers will cost the Energy Commission around \$15,000 to replace, a sum that looks like a more impressive drain on the national treasury when multiplied by the 275 times the guerrilfrastructure campaign. But the commission's executive director, Francisco E. Granadino, reports that quick repair work and an in-ventive back-up routing system have kept such attacks from shutting down electricity generation to El Salvador's cities — so far, at

"They have knocked out enough towers that they could shut the sys-tem down now if they wanted to and were willing to pay the price."
Mr. Granadino said. "If they don't do it — maybe they don't want to get all our customers mad at them. Who knows?"

Introduced to a newcomer duri-

ing this quick helicopter trip, the surprisingly small scale and mounting tempo of El Salvador's war at first glance look as if they revolve more around such things as electricity towers and the com-petition for least-hated status much more than imperialist con-spiracies or detailed Kremlin hit lists of nations

The guerrilla strategy appears to be to try to bleed the national economy and wear down the mo-rale of civilians and soldiers on the government's side rather than to try for all-out destruction and cha-

Whether this is because the Marxist insurgents hope to inherit a functioning economy and a relatively healthy private sector, or because they do not want to turn public opinion in the cities against them, is a matter of debate among military commanders, diplomats

and others in the capital.

Attacks on El Salvador's power system, its telecommunication and transportation networks, and an earlier wave of kidnappings and urban terror campaigns that drove many businessmen and new investment out of the country have cost El Salvador \$500 million by some estimates. The guerrilla campaign and a climate of fear fanned by violent excesses by rightist forces have cut economic activity 30 per-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



French President François Mitterrand, met with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. at the

White House during a 10-hour visit Friday to Washington. Seated between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Haig is an interpreter.

Madrid Talks Recess Amid Acrimony

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

MADRID — After 16 months of deliberations, the Madrid Confer-ence on Security and Cooperation in Europe adjourned Friday for eight months with East and West loggerheads over Poland.

Taking advantage of the last day of the conference, which is sup-posed to reconvene here on Nov. 9, both the Soviet Union and the United States and its allies let off parting ideological salvos that reflected widely varying interpreta-tions of the 1975 Helsinki accords that have been under review. Calling Madrid "a stage of lost opportunities," the Soviet delega-

the U.S. delegation and those delegations of those NATO countries which have supported the U.S. destructive obstructionist line" for the stalemate here.

The Soviet declaration, echoed in a closed plenary session, suggested that the West was being led upon the path of cold war, the path of destroying everything positive that has been achieved over the life. the years of détente, of the life of the process initiated in Helsinki." Clearly alluding to Poland, the Russians accused the United States of trying to dictate what kind of "internal and foreign poli-cy" some states should follow.

Striking a note of unanumity that has only rarely been upset during the Madrid talks, the NATO nations blamed Moscow and the Warsaw military regime for betraying the commitments to the peaceful evolution of society and a respect for human rights that are enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

Addressing the plenary session on behalf of the 10 European Economic Community countries, René Panis, the Belgian deputy, said that the Polish regime's offer of foreign exile to arrested Solidarity activists was "odious blackmail."

"Can exile truly be the only so-lution that the Polish authorities

hereafter envisage?" he asked. "This would be a serious violation of the dispositions of the Final Act and the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Man."

Max M. Kampelman, the U.S. delegate, said that as the conference adjourned delegates were "fully conscious that the Helsinki process is in danger." He said that since the Madrid meeting began at least 248 political arrests had oc-curred in the Soviet Union, including those of Russians who had tried to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accords

Six decades after a revolution that promised bread and free-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Latin American Differences Mark Talks in Washington

Reagan Confers

With Mitterrand

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and President François Mitterrand of France said Friday they talked frankly about their differences in policy toward Central America, but there was no indica-tion that either leader persuaded

the other to change position. The Reagan administration is angry over France's recent agree-ment to sell \$20 million in arms to Nicaragua, which Washington contends is the chief weapons supplier for the Salvadoran rebels. And the United States is supporting the civilian-military junta in El Salvador against a rebel force that France says should be recognized as a legitimate political entity.

Mr. Reagan called the session, which lasted nearly three hours, "a very unusual friend-to-friend meeting," but left no doubt that he had expressed displeasure with French policies in Central America.

Using diplomatic parlance, the U.S. president said, "I believe President Mitterrand now has a better understanding of United States policy objectives in that troubled region. Our discussion on this subject was particularly can-did and thorough.

And as Mr. Mitterrand de-cribed the talks, it was clear that the two presidents were searching for something positive to say despite fundamental differences in

Our first duty is to fight against poverty and the exploita-tion of human beings and the domination on the part of bloody dic-

tatorships," the Socialist president said. "We must work to find the way of furthering the cause of democratic government, and there, there is something we have in com-mon and that leads to a meeting of

the minds between us.
"We should do everything that can enable the democratic powers of the West to achieve a better understanding and be able to give more assistance to the peoples that are rebelling against their fate." Mr. Reagan commented: "President Mitterrand shares my con-

cern that the failure to promote the evolution of democratic government in this region would have the most serious consequences. The principles and goals that we share suggest that we will be able to work together on this problem in the months ahead."

A joint briefing had been sched-led following the farewell remarks to summarize the talks for reporters. But shortly after Mr. Mitterrand left the White House. the briefing was canceled because of "scheduling difficulties."

June Summits in Europe

Mr. Mitterrand had proposed the visit, partly to discuss arrangements for an economic summit of seven industrialized nations and a NATO summit, both to be held in Europe in June.

The French, along with much of the rest of Western Europe, are unhappy about Mr. Reagan's eco-nomic policies, which they com-plain are contributing to a Europe-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Salvadoran soldiers watched for guerrillas during a battle recently in the town of San Vicente. Private Businessmen in Nicaragua Get Financial Break From Regime

By Christopher Dickey MANAGUA — In the last few weeks, the ruling Sandinistas have devised a series of financial initiatives designed to reconcile their Marxist-oriented government with the business sector, which still

dominates the economy. Sandinista leaders say they want peace with their opponents here as a matter of principle and also partly because they need unity in the face of mounting U.S. hostility.

"To defend the nation against any aggression, it is a thousand times better to have the nation united. We are all Niceman united. We are all Nicaraguans — COSEP, the Sandinistas, the politi-

cal parties. All of us," said Sergio
Ramirez, a member of the government's three-man executive junta. COSEP is an acronym for the Superior Council of Private En-

I believe it when they say they don't want to hurt the private sec-tor," said William Baez, executive director of COSEP. "But it's not because of their ideology; it's because they don't want to hurt the "If this works, then the mixed

economy is a reality here, which is what we want," said Alfredo Cesar, the Sandinista-appointed central bank president. But Mr.

credit, foreign exchange, restructured their debt on really good terms and now I'm giving them more cordobas to the dollar."

Mr. Baez, a dairyman, summed up the concrete aspects of the Sandinista initiative as "very positive" eyen if the general tone remains "produce, produce, but stay out of politics."

Enrique Dreyfus, president of COSEP, made a distinction between politics, which he sees as the route of those who want to take power, and policy, which he sug-(Continued on Page 2, CoL 3)

Set to Open in Poland man and Polish military forces will

Joint War Exercises

open a week of joint exercises in northwestern Poland on Saturday, v arter ma tial law was declared, the state-run news media announced Friday.

Gen. Engeniusz Molczyk, deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces and Poland's deputy defense minister, will direct the war games, the news agency PAP

The operation, assigned the code name "Friendship '82," will be the first of its kind since martial law was declared Dec. 13. Neither the size nor the exact location of the exercises was disclosed.

Threats to Social Peace

Veteran observers said the operation would most likely be conducted in the Baltic province of Szczecin and would represent an unequivocal display of force in-tended to dampen any notions of a spring uprising against the martial-

Slogans against martial law on walls in the Baltic port city of Gdansk have proclaimed. The winter is yours but the spring is

PAP said "tactical-operational exercises" were planned. The reference to tactical indicated the operation would not approach the scale of the Soviet war games held near Poland's borders last September, during the national congress of the now-suspended independent labor movement Solidarity. About 100,000 soldiers, sailors and pilots took part in those manuevers. Ranking Polish officials warned

Friday of persistent threats to so-cial peace and the likelihood of further economic dislocation. Labor Minister Stanislaw

Ciosek said "a sharp political struggle," characterized by "hostile leaflets" and other propaganda, is being waged by foes of the martial-

The aim is, "stirring up hatred against the party and the anthorities," he told Communist Party activists in Poznan, PAP reported. Mr. Closek added that "if anyone today is asking the question, will there be a Solidarity ... as it was before Dec. 13, he shows he has understood nothing."

Leaflets Distributed

Solidarity was suspended and its leaders either seized or went into hiding after martial law was imposed. But on occasion, leaflets purporting to be from Solidarity activists have emerged from the underground.

The newspaper Zycie Warszaw reported that at some internment centers, leaflets have been distrib uted and posters briefly displayed that "slander the system."

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who as Polish leader imposed martial law, told the government's commission for economic reform in Warsaw that further economic dislocation, including plant clos-

ings, is unavoidable.
"We cannot escape a [temporary] reduction or stoppage of pro-duction in some factories" because of "an acute shortage of many primary materials," PAP quoted Gen. Jaruzelski as saying.

Chemical and automotive plants

have been among the industrial centers especially hard-hit by shortages of materials.

Hostile Forces

Stefan Olszowski, a Communist Party hard-liner, told a meeting in Siedlee, east of Warsaw, that "expulsion of hostile forces" from crucial sectors of the economy was necessary. "The big task for the party is to restore its place in the life of the working class and recover workers for the party," he said. Thousands of Poles have left the

party in recent years and, in the first weeks of the military crackdown, the party retreated into al-most total silence.

U.S. May Ease Sanctions WASHINGTON (LAT) - The

Reagan administration is considering relaxing its economic sanctions against the government of Poland enough to provide feed grain and spare tractor parts for Polish farm-ers devastated by the suspension of U.S. assistance.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, under-

secretary of state for political af-fairs, said Thursday that he favored such a proposal. It is under serious consideration by State Department officials, he said, especially since it has been put forth by a congressional delegation just back from Poland. The delegation said that Poland's poultry industry has been hit by large-scale slaughterings because of feed

the matter is being treated with some urgency because Poland could soon lose a large segment of its poultry industry if feed grain does not become available.

The U.S. delegate to the European Security Conference, Max M. Kampelman, right, and the Soviet deputy delegate, S.A. Kondrashev, talked Friday as they left the Madrid conference hall. Times of London Editor Resigns; Murdoch's Views Reported at Issue

were not disclosed.

tive prime minister.

chair at The Times.

Last month, Mr. Evans won an

Editor of the Year award from a

the newspaper, which gained 20,000 extra daily sales in the last

six months of 1981, raising the cir-

Mr. Murdoch's statement was

issued in London by Arthur Brit-

tenden, director of corporate rela-

television panel for his handling of

LONDON - Publisher Rupert Murdoch announced Friday that London Times editor Harold Evans has resigned at the publisher's request after a year in the job. No ason was given. Mr. Murdoch's statement said:

At no point has there been any difference, stated or otherwise, between Mr. Evans and myself about the policy of the paper."

Earlier Friday a Times assistant editor, Anthony Holden, said Mr.

Murdoch wanted Mr. Evans out because he resisted the proprietor's rightist political views.

Mr. Holden said Mr. Murdoch is close to the White House and

wants The Times to be more friendly to the U.S. administration on controversial issues like El Sal-

Specessor Named

In the statement, Mr. Murdoch said Mr. Evans will be succeeded at the helm of the newspaper by the deputy editor, Charles Douglas-Home

Mr. Murdoch, who was in New York, issued his statement hours after Mr. Evans confirmed he had been asked to quit and supporters culation to 297,787. had said he was hanging on to his job with the backing of the inde-pendent directors of the papers. The publisher's statement said

that Mr. Murdoch asked Mr. Ev-ans to resign Tuesday and negotiations about the terms of his depar-



Harold Evans

ture. He told reporters Finday morning that it was true he had been asked to quit, but he would

Times staffers had described the atmosphere at the paper as very

Mr. Murdoch had said he would shut down the newspapers because

tions for News International, Mr. Murdoch's parent company which of losses estimated this year at \$27 also owns the tabloid daily Sun million. But he has announced that and the Sunday News of the the future of The Times and The ture had been going on since.

Press Association, the domestic news agency, said Mr. Evans had been holding out for a better with rumors about Mr. Evans use workers.

World.

Fleet Street, London's newspations are the same was secure after unpersonal transportation. The same was secure after unpersonal transportation of print and clerical with rumors about Mr. Evans use workers.

INSIDE

years. Page 11.

U.S. Price Drop U.S. wholesale prices fell last month for the first time in six

Japanese GNP Japan's economy shrank at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the three months ending last December, the first quarterly decline since 1975. Page 11.

Bravo, Duce

The huge exhibition in Milan of art and culture in Italy during the 1930s raises questions about life in the country today and offers a chance to reevaluate Mussolini's period, when — as the Italians say — "We were better off when we were worse off." Page 7W.

Rebel Recants, Embarrassing U.S.

WASHINGTON —A young Ni-caraguan turned the tables on State Department officials who presented him to the news media Friday in the obvious expectation he would bolster assertions about Cuben and Nicaraguan interference in El Salvador. The man, still a prisoner of El Salvador, said just

the opposite. Reporters had been given to understand that Orlando José Tardencillas Espinosa, 19, would repeat his confession of a year ago, when he said at a news conference in El Salvador that he had been trained in Cuba and Ethiopia, and sent to El Salvador by Nicaragua's Sandinista government to help direct the leftist insurgency.

Instead, after reporters were ushered into the office of Dean Fischer, the official State Department spokesman, Mr. Tardencillas completely recanted those statements and charged that he had been tortured into lying earlier.

He said that he had never been anywhere besides Nicarasua and El Salvador, and that while he had once served the Nicaraguan Army, he had left the army by the time he went to El Salvador and was completely on his own.

"I didn't have any direct contact with the government of Nicaragua. I am simply one more individual" fighting against the Salvadoran government, he said. He said he went to El Salvador

in April of 1980 "voluntarily and spontaneously" to fight on the side of the rebels because he believes in their cause. He said he did not know of a single Cuban or Nicara-guan, besides himself, who had been fighting in El Salvador. He said he had been captured in

fighting in January of last year and had been imprisoned in San Salva-dor since then. At the time of his capture, he said, he was in charge of guerrillas in La Paz and Libertad provinces and was serving with the Armed Forces for National Liberation, one of the Salvadoran Asked by reporters about his

claims of torture, he displayed a scar over his left ear, which he said was the result of an operation to remove a blood clot following a beating by his captors last year. Mr. Tardencillas said he was brought to Washington from El Salvador on Tuesday for the single purpose of repeating his earlier story. "He thought I would repeat

my previous statements," said Mr. Tardencillas, apparently referring to an embassy official. "He made a mistake. I will not tell falschoods against the people." Mr. Fischer and other State Department officials were present during the questioning of Mr. Tar-dencillas. Asked about the Nicara-

comment. Clearly they were not Mr. Fischer said he did not know what would be done with Mr. Tardencilias next.

guan's statements, they declined to

shortages and two-thirds of the country's flooks could be wiped Mr. Eagleburger indicated that

Monge, has declared.

the guerrillas," he said.

and acts of genocide."

Today there are two centers of power in El Salvador, the Marxist-leninist guerrillas and the army,

Mr. Monge said at a news confer-ence. He was in California to visit

"If the guerrillas win, there is no

February that gave his leftist non-

Marxist National Liberation Party

legislature, described his country's

its history. He said foreign debt

had soared to \$4 billion for a na-

tion of 2 million people, inflation is well over 70 percent and rising,

and unemployment is at 20 per-

He said the challenge he will

face when he takes power will be

to show that the democratic sys-

tem in Costa Rica can solve pro-

Mr. Monge said he will impose a

Basically, the brunt is going to

fall on the private businessmen, and since attempts to coerce them

have failed to increase production.

it appears that members of the

government inclined to more mod-

erate appeals are being given a try.

complain less about financial poli-

cy, which is now basically conserv-

ative and as they see it basically

beneficial, and more about mood,

about "the climate for invest-ment," which still does not exist.

But if there is one unequivocal

point of agreement between the

businessmen and the Sandinistas,

it is that the cutoff of U.S. aid was

"If Reagan's policy is to moder-ate the Sandinistas, he's wrong,"

said one of Managua's more con-

servative entrepreneurs. "He's only helping to liquidate the private sec-

the State Department think that Nicaragua is a Communist coun-

try. We think the Nicaraguan peo-

ple haven't decided yet." He added, "We're still here. The last chap-

ter has not been written. Nicara-

U.S. Support Reported

Reagan administration has been sending funds to underwrite pri-vate businessmen in Nicaragua in

an effort to persuade them to

maintain a mixed economy by re-

maining there, informed sources

The program is reportedly being overseen by the CIA.

The reasoning behind the expenditure of U.S. funds for private

businesses in Nicaragua, one

source said, is that "they are the only hope you've got down there."

said Thursday.

WASHINGTON (LAT) - The

Mr. Baez said, "Some people in

а disaster.

As a result of the government's

Marxist-Leninist system.

Bills for Aid To Caribbean Due in U.S.

Administration Aides Affirm Commitment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they will present legislation early next week to put into effect trade and investment incentives for economic de-velopment in the Caribbean basin. They said the White House remains committed to the initiative as a key part of its Caribbean

Delays in submitting the legisla-tion, together with the administration's recent attention to a military buildup in Nicaragua, have raised questions in Congress about the administration's resolve to deal with the underlying economic problems of the area and its 40 million inhabitants.

In a speech last month, President Reagan offered \$350 million of additional economic aid in this fiscal year for struggling countries of the region, tax incentives for Caribbean investment by U.S. companies, and trade preferences permitting more Caribbean products to enter the United States free

The legislation to carry out these objectives was to have reached Capitol Hill by early March, and several legislative panels have scheduled hearings beginning next Wednesday, when William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, was to start the administration testimony with an appearance before the Trade Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Com-

"The legislation keeps being promised and keeps not arriving, and so we naturally wonder whether everyone isn't too busy making war," the staff director of one key House panel said.

The staff director of a Senate panel added: "Such delays are not unusual, but if the main energies of the administration are directed toward military approaches, it could b awfully hard to get the economic package through Con-gress. Members will not vote easily for aid and trade concessions without a strong push from the White House,'

A number of legislators believe the program represents a form of insurance policy for a volatile region. Their main concern now, aides said, is that the administration may be having second thoughts.

Officials from the State Department and Mr. Brock's office insisted that there had been no deflection of interest in the economic program and that delays in submitting the proposals were techni-cal. "From our first reading we have found that the program en-joys a certain amount of broad support," said Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs. "There has been no slackening in our resolve to get it through."

Mr. Hormats and Stephen M. Lande, assistant trade representa-tive, said they had heard from companies exploring investment opportunities in the region.

Business groups such as the National Association of Manufactur-ers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have endorsed the program. But single-industry associations, representing for example, domestic sugar growers, have signaled

opposition.
The program would permit higher imports of sugar from the Do-minican Republic, Panama and Guatemaia, and provide duty-free access for such light-manufacturing output as footwear, consumer electrical and electronics goods and auto parts. The major exclu-

PARAMARIBO, Surinam --

One of the leaders of a coup against the left-leaning military

government formally surrendered to Lt. Cmdr. Daysi Bouterse on Friday and appealed to fellow reb-els to lay down their arms.

Maj. Wilfred Hawker, who was wounded in the arms and shoul-

whose forces were still in control of the Memre Boekoe barracks,

which he and his men seized in a

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ®

Est. 1911

5, rue Dounou, PARIS

"sank roo doe noo"

keet tell the taxi driver

Lt. Cmdr. Daysi Bouterse.

Speaking from a stretcher, Sgt.



QADHAFI IN VIENNA - Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya emerged in a white robe from the mosque at the Vienna Islamic Center after praying for 30 minutes Friday. The Libyan leader, on a four-day official visit to Austria, canceled other engagements to visit the mosque.

Main Colombian Guerrilla Group Steps Up Violence as Vote Nears

Resters

BOGOTA - Colombia's parliamentary elections Sunday may be overshadowed in importance by a psychological battle between the iberal government and leftist guerrillas who have been urging voters to abstain. About 9,000 national, provincial and municipal seats are at stake in the voting. Colombia's main guerrilla group, the M-19, has stepped up

its campaign of violence recently. Since the overthrow in 1957 of Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Colombia's only military dictator this century, voting turnouts in the country have ranged from 33 to 57 percent. In previous elections, the reluc tance to vote has been blamed largely on the coalition agreement devised by the Liberal and Conservative parties to end a virtual civil war that left about 300,000 people dead in the 1950s.

The two major parties, still bound by a constitutionally sanctioned system of power-sharing, regard Sunday's polling as a primary election that will determine their candidates for the presidential elections in May.

A car-bombing on the lawn of the presidential palace Wednesday, which killed a bystander, was the apparent peak of a campaign by the M-19 to show that Colombia's social problems cannot be solved by the present democratic guerrillas in Cali, 190 miles (300 kilometers) west of Bogotá, set fire to five buses after herding the pas-

sengers off.
The Liberal government of President Julio Cesar Turbay has urged people to go to the polls to show their rejection of violence.

Unity Candidate

The Conservative Party is seeking the ratification of Belisario Betancur as its first unity candidate
against the dictatorship of Anastain 30 years, while the Liberals are
sio Somoza, the Sandinistas had all divided between supporters of the government-backed former president, Alfonso López Michelsen, tional product and more than and another contender, Luis Car-three-fourths of the capacity to

A Coup Leader Surrenders in Surinam;

The failure of either Liberal conthrow the nomination open to a special convention that would be faced with a much wider field of

candidates.

The political purpose of the election has been largely blurred by the almost identical campaign promises of the two major parties — to restore peace, generate em-ployment and boost agricultural

The Liberals and Conservatives have ruled in alliance since 1957, when they ended the civil war, overthrew Gen. Rojas and agreed on the National Front, which committed both parties to an equal share of power in the legislature and Cabinet, with the presidency alternating every four years. While the stability of the front

tender to obtain a clear lead would economy to rapid industrializa-throw the nomination open to a tion, the seeds of new violence were being sown by groups of die-hard Liberal guerrillas who turned to the left, encouraged by the 1959 Cuban revolution.

Mass migration to the cities, which now hold 60 percent of the population, gave birth to belts of shantytowns around the main industrial centers.

The M-19, or Movement 19, was born on April 19, 1970, when Gen. Rojas' National Popular Alliance was narrowly defeated by Conservative Misael Pastrana, backed by the National Front, in elections described as fraudulent by Popular Alliance supporters. A leftist fac-

Nicaragua Aids Private Business

(Continued from Page 1) gests is something that can and should be influenced by interested groups, including the private sec-

With the government's already extensive power over raw materials, dollars and the economic infrastructure, "a businessman would be crazy to get involved in politics, but we're very much in-volved in policy," Mr. Dreyfus said. "Our objective is to influence government and not confront govemment"

The distinction was lost on the government last October after a state of emergency was declared and Mr. Dreyfus, along with three other COSEP leaders, were jailed for an open letter critical of some inflammatory rhetoric by San-dinista leaders. They were released last month.

After the 1979 insurrection the power but the private sector still had 60 percent of the gross nagenerate vital foreign exchange

that he had been admitted to Fort

Zeelandia, where he saw Mai.

Hawker lying injured on a stretch-

Bouterse was in the fort with about

50 armed soldiers. A spokesman for the commander had earlier re-

ported the arrest of Maj. Hawker

after the tank battle. He said Cmdr. Bouterse had sent in three

tanks in an attempt to retake

pose a curfew, shut down schools

Rebel forces attacked the stone

fort, which has been converted into a museum, after dark Thurs-

and ask citizens to support them.

Mai, Hawker and Lt. Rambocus

Memre Boekoe barracks.

The reporter said Cmdr.

Cuba against putting their faith in the Soviet bloc for major aid and against severing economic ties with the West.

The Sandinistas set about looking for some alternative system that would orient the economy toward Nicaragua's impoverished majority. The basic idea was and is to limit the accumulation of capital while providing greatly en-hanced social welfare, educational and health services and building a new army from scratch that is larger than any other in Central Amer-

Although Nicaragua's businessmen describe themselves as progressive in comparison with their counterparts elsewhere in the region, they are also confronted with a situation in which the basic justification for most private en-terprise, the making of wealth, is being fundamentally questioned by the government.

The current move toward detente appears to grow out of ne-cessity as much as desire and has, in effect, sidestepped that basic

Nicaragua's economy needs about \$1 billion in foreign exchange each year just to keep going at a slightly better than sub-sistence level. The private sector produces almost half that. The rest, in 1980-1981, was made up by foreign aid and loans.

This year, given the world eco-nomic situation, the cutoff of U.S. aid and Washington's attempts to block loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Develop-

Reagan Meets **Mitterrand**

(Continued from Page 1) an recession. The allies have been pressuring him for months to take action to reduce U.S. interest rates. went on the radio Thursday to im-Mr. Reagan said the exchange of views on the economy was "frank and productive," although "it would be impossible to resolve our economic differences in one day." He did say there had been "tangi-

ings on Mr. Mitterrand's an-nounced schedule during a 10-hour "working visit" to Washington in which much of the pomp of a for-mal state visit was dispensed with.

Norway Air Crash Kills 15

The Associated Press OSLO — Filteen Norwegians were killed when a small aircraft crashed into the sea on a domestic flight Thursday in Norway's arctic

Next Costa Rica Leader WORLD NEWS BRIEFS **Decries Bid at Military** Victory in El Salvador

Costa Rica can feed itself and export food. He will also cut luxury imports, he said. By Leonard Greenwood Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The United States should work for a political solution in El Salvador because at-He said he wants to create an

awareness of the importance to the United States of helping Costa Rica to maintain its democratic "will lead to a prolongation of the war and an interminable bloodbath in that country," the Costa Rican president-elect, Luis Alberto "If Costa Rica cannot overcome

its problems, it will not be able to defend its democratic institu-tions," he said. "We believe we can Mr. Monge said Thursday in Los Angeles that years of violence had failed to provide a military soovercome these problems and that Costa Rica will be able to contrast the effectiveness of the democratic system with what I consider to be the ineffective Marxist-Leninist lution in El Salvador. The guerril-las have not been able to crush the professional army ... and the army has not been able to crush

Canada Continues Seal Hunt Despite EEC Opposition

Front Agency Dispetches
OTTAWA — Canada says West
European calls for a ban on seal
skin imports will not stop the controversial annual seal hunt that assurance that the people of El Sal-vador will have a democratic gov-ernment," he said. "What they would be doing would be exchang-ing one despotic ideological side for another. On the military side, we know that there are certain negopened Friday along the Labrador coast. The government has set a quota of 93,000 seals. "This is not the end of the seal

ative security forces that are responsible for massacres, murders hunt. We may have lost this battle in part but we haven't lost the war," said Roméo LeBlanc, the Canadian fisheries minister. The In seeking a solution in El Salva-dor, Mr. Monge said, the United States should work with Mexico, European Parliament voted Thurs-Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. day in Strasbourg, France, in favor of an import ban to end what pro-This is important because any testers termed the "inhumane" seal hunt. The EEC proposal must to Brussels for final approval by the unilateral action would involve the United States deeper and deeper into escalation," he said. 10-nation European Economic Mr. Monge, who will take office in May after an election victory in

Mr. LeBlanc said Canada was confident of averting a binding ban by the EEC, and he refused to 33 of the 57 seats in Costa Rica's talk of retaliation against the valuable fishing in Canadian waters economic situation as the worst in

that their trawlers enjoy. Meanwhile, nine sealing vess three from Norway and six from Canada, waited off Newfoundland to start killing harp seal pups at dawn Friday at the start of the main hunt. More than 10,000 seals have already been killed this week off the Magdalen Islands in the St. Lawrence Gulf.

There the Greenpeace conservaduction problems and alleviate misery and that it is better than the tion movement planned to start a protest action that has been delayed by thick ice and bad weather. A four-man protest team plans tough program of austerity, pro-ductivity and exports. He said he will work to modernize agriculture, to go onto the ice floes and shield the pups from hunters or spray the animals' skins green to make them

Paris Orders The Sandinistas, with Marxist and in some cases Soviet-Cuban leanings, reportedly were advised even by President Fidel Castro of Cube President Fidel Castro of In Wine War

PARIS - Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy ordered police action Fri-day against militant winegrowers who destroyed 6 million liters (1.3 million gallons) of French wine and several tanker trucks of Italian

wine at a Mediterranean port.
About 500 growers, whose actions were the most severe in the seven-year war over cheap Italian imports, used plastic explosives Thursday to blast their way into a wine cooperative at Sète. They knocked spigots off several wine tanks and blew up two other tanks. Earlier, they had intercepted sever-al tanker trucks carrying Italian wine and emptied the contents onto the road.

A spokesman for the wine cooperative, Comptoir Agricole Fran-cais, put the French loss at \$2 million. An owner of the cooperative is a member of the French Communist Party who is known locally as the red millionaire.

TV Coverage

French state television, which had been invited to film the attack, Thursday night showed the wine pouring from the damaged tanks into a nearby canal. The raid broke a monthlong truce by the winegrowers, and Mr. Mauroy, in a statement, called it an intolerable outrage and said that the local po-lice had instructions to bring the perpetrators to justice. Police said 15 producers were arrested. Mr. Mauroy's Socialist govern-

ment is under orders from the European Court of Justice to lift a temporary ban it placed on imports of Italian wine in January. The government had ordered the ban, illegal under the free-trade laws of the European Economic Community, to try to defuse a protest by French growers who claim NATO countries and Spain have that their livelihoods were threat-their livelihoods were threat-th

U.K. Tories Hold Lead in Latest Poll

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party jumped into the lead in a political opinion poll published Friday, overtaking the new centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats.

taking the new centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats.

The poll, published in the Daily Star, put the Conservatives in the lead for the first time since they won the general election in May, 1979.

A survey of 1,000 voters gave the Conservatives 37 percent, the Labor Party 33 percent, and the alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals 27 percent. The survey was taken Wednesday, a day after the government announced its budget for next year. The package of tax proposals will leave most families a bit better off, although the biggest gains are for the wealthy, according to economic commentators.

Soviet Youths Warned on Religion

United Press Inte MOSCOW — The Young Communist League told its 40 million members Friday they must choose between practicing religion and membership in the organization, from which future leaders are drawn.

The warning, in a stern article in the league's newspaper, Komsomol-skaya Pravda, was prompted by the expulsion of 19 league members last year in the Baltic republic of Lithuania, which borders Poland. The offenders either had been married in the city of Vilnius.

Komsomolekaya Branda said than more not find from their iche and their iche.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said they were not fired from their jobs or expelled from school, since the

Israeli Aide Sought to Bar Reporters

United Press Internation TEL AVIV — The head of information at the Foreign Ministry, Moshe Yegar, suggested last month that journalists known to have "hostile" intentions toward Israel should be barred from entry and that those writing hostile reports should be expelled, it was revealed Friday.

A government panel rejected the idea as a danger to Israel's traditional freedom of the press, a high-ranking official said. But he called the proposal, made Feb. 9, "an honest attempt to put up defense against unfair journalism." Mr. Yegar was out of the country and could not be

A few days before Mr. Yegar made his proposal, ABC-TV aired a special about West Bank Palestinians, and Israel assailed the program as unfair. Zev Chafets, a government spokesman, later accused Western journalists of being intimidated by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut, but he called Mr. Yegar's suggestion "totally unacceptable."

Rome Coalition Calls Confidence Vote

ROME — Italy's shaky coalition government called Friday for a vote of confidence Saturday to force parliamentary approval of its housing

The confidence vote, on a decree including more funds for public housing projects, is the fifth that the government has posed in five months. It compels the squabbling ruling parties to rally behind Premier Giovanni Spadolini.

On Thursday, the five-party government was defeated in Parliament on a Communist motion on plans to reform Italy's state energy concern, ENL The Communists said Friday the government had failed and they urged the Socialists to join a leftist alternative on the pattern of France's Socialist government.

3 Spies Sentenced in West Germany

MUNICH — Two West Germans and an East German were sentenced to prison Friday for giving engine plans of the Tornado fighter jet, NATO's most modern combat aircraft, and information on weapons systems to East Germany's Ministry of State Security.

The court found that Jürgen Reichwald, 37, obtained the plans as an

engineer for a Munich firm involved in building the plane. He was sentenced to six and a half years. His former wife, Mariette, 31, was given a 5-month sentence for helping to pass the data to an East German agent,

Rolf Hecht, 46, who was sentenced to six years.

The court said Mr. Reichwald, who was born in East Germany, began supplying secret documents soon after he joined the Munich firm Motoren und Turbinen Union in 1973. He and his wife were arrested in

Kaunda Is Conciliatory Toward Zaire

LUSAKA, Zambia - President Kenneth D. Kaunda, speaking for the first time about Zambia's border clashes with Zaire, said Friday the

government of President Mobutu Sese Seko needed time to solve its Zaire had been "ungovernable and riddled with complex problems" when Mr. Mobutu came to power, and the border skirmishes were not

deliberate, Mr. Kaunda said at a press conference. Border clashes were reported last weekend. A joint Zambia-Zaire com-

Bitter East-West Exchanges Mark Madrid Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

dom," he said, "the Soviet Union and its people enjoy neither. Rulers who fear the people they govern end up fearing one another, fearing their nightmares, fearing the unique of the people they the unknown, fearing for them-selves and their states."

"They then try to instill fear in others," he continued. "But fear does not produce lasting loyalty. Peace cannot evolve in an atmosphere of fear."

Invitation Rejected

Mr. Kampelman, who estimates that he has spent 170 hours in bi-lateral talks with the Soviet delegation, had invited its leaders to lunch with him Friday at Zalacain, one of Madrid's most expensive restaurants. The Russians had for some time been angling for an invitation to Zalacain.

But, after Mr. Kampelman's speech in the plenary session, a Soviet diplomat informed Mr. Kampelman that it would be impossible for the luncheon to take place. Since the Dec. 13 military crackconcluding document that had been prepared by neutral states. The idea behind a prolonged recess — which was formally moved by Switzerland and only accepted by the Soviet Union at the end of Friday's session — is that by November the international climate may have improved enough to make renewed attempts at improv-ing the Helsinki accords possible. But, with an eye on a seeming

toughening of the repression in Poland, many diplomats suspect that the climate in November will be worse, not better, possibly clouded by what appears to be the beginning of a leadership succession crisis in the Soviet Union.

"In the regrettable event that we cannot reach an agreement when we reconvene in the autumn," Mr. Kampelman said Friday, "there will be only one reason for our inability to do so. It will be due to the continued use of Soviet military power to subjugate its neigh-bors — directly, as in Afghanistan. and by blatant pressure which forces others to choose repression rather than compromise and conciliation, as was their method of dealing with the aspiration of the Polish people for greater freedom

Salvadoran Rebels Turning Sights on Economic Targets

(Continued from Page 1) cent in two years, businessmen re-

port.

There is nothing easier than putting a bomb in an isolated distribution box and knocking out 1.000 telephone lines for 24 hours, until we get it repaired," said Nicholas Caranza, a field grade army officer who is in charge of Antel, the national telecommunications system. He put the cost of repairs to the system in 1981 at \$4 million to \$6 million.

This is a country in which only about one-third of an estimated 4.5 million population have elec-

inition population have elec-tricity. Sixty percent of all energy is supplied by firewood. There are 60,000 telephone lines here in the capital's metropolitan area (popu-lation 800,000), compared with 20,000 in the rest of the country, where the guerrillas have recently where the guerrillas have recently concentrated their military efforts and their political indoctrination

warfare and the more general Cen-tral American economic crisis is a mutually reinforcing dilemma. mutually remiorcing quemma. Throughout the trip signs emerge of El Salvador's growing inability to finance the kind of changes that could undercut the guerrillas argu-

As the helicopter turns north out of San Salvador, it skims above an instant ghost town created by the collapse of the construction industry here. Dozens of halffinished low-rent apartment build-ings slide past, walls and floors open to the sky for months now

Five minutes beyond this would-be suburb, the pilot is carefully skirting the Guazapa Volcano, a guerrilla stronghold that can be seen from the top floors of San Salvador's skyscrapers. A quick succession of ridges gives way to the Lempa River, where the Energy Commission has two major at the munusus of hydroelectric generating stations the volcano's slopes.

in easy range of guerrilla units. On a hillside above one of the dams stands a microwave relay station damaged by a bomb a year ago. It would cost \$300,000 to repair,

Mr. Granadino estimates they told us they would just blow it up again, so we haven't fixed it." The guerrillas' most impressive trophy is the shattered Puente de

Oro suspension bridge over the Lempa River. This has forced a rerouting of road traffic along the main national highway to a nearby railroad bridge that has been modified to take the much reduced traffic. A government official esti-mates it will cost \$20 million to re-place the bridge.

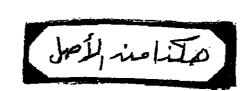
Flying back to San Salvador, a city-state that sits like a giant head on an atrophying body when compared to the rest of the country, the pilot waves toward the San Vicente volcano on the left, pointing mission has two major at the multitude of coffee trees on

"Lots of coffee," he says, beginning to climb another 1000 feet rapidly. "And lots of guerrillas. Like everywhere now."

Rebels Blow Up Power Line

From Agency Dispatches . SAN SALVADOR - Salva-doran rebels cut off electricity to the eastern third of the country by blowing up a power line Thursday. A power company spokesman con-firmed a report by rebels who said they blew up a high-voltage trans-mission tower near San Vicente, 42 miles (67 kilometers) east of San Salvador during the Salvador, during the night.

Gnerrillas in Morazán province also cut off the northern part of the province to government ground forces by destroying a bridge over a major highway. An army erokeman said Thursday army spokesman said Thursday that the bridge was partly de-stroyed, isolating several small towns in northern Morazán.



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five-hour gunbattle early Thurs- had been wounded in fighting that

said they wanted to "restore democracy and save the country from Communism." The rebels

der, said on television: "I am asking Rambocus to surrender and asking the soldiers who are still with him to rejoin our only leader, He was referring to Lt. Surendre Rambocus, a fellow coup leader

In a telephone call to Radio was under detention at Fort Zeelandia, where he was brought

agency ANP said Maj. Hawker OYSTERS FOR YOUR FACE

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Pa. O. Pa. CHEAN, based on the wild crassostrea (Portuguese) system.

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In France on sale in Drugstores, Healthfood stores, etc.

Another Holds Out Against Military Ruler

Lt Rambocus and Maj. Hawker and involved a tank battle. The correspondent said in Paramaribo claimed to control the entire nation but were never able to dislodge Cmdr. Bouterse and his men from the 17th-century Fort Zeelandia, near the capital, where

they had regrouped. Crndr. Bouterse appealed to the population of 350,000 to resist the wild actions of these adventur-

Nederland, a spokesman for Cmdr. Bouterse said Maj. Hawker from a hospital after being treated for injuries in the lighting.
"The rebels are still holding the Memre Boekoe barracks and we

day but Cmdr. Bouterse's troops are holding out in Fort Zeelandia with a large number of soldiers from the national army," the fought them back and they retreatble progress" on that score. The discussions and lunch at the ed to the barracks. Crndr. Bouterse, 33, a Dutch-White House were the only meetspokesman said. or Folkenturm Str. 9, Munich trained officer, has steered the for-A journalist for the Dutch news

mer Dutch colony steadily to the left. He set up a Cuba-style Comnittee for the Defense of the Revolution, postponed elections and banned all opposition. His Nation-al Military Council resumed direct control of the government in Feb-ruary after a dispute with Presi-dent Henk China Sen, who re-

The commander jailed Lt. Rambocus and Maj. Hawker, both con-servatives, two years ago. Maj. Hawker was injured during preparations for a coup attempt last year. He was jailed before plans for the coup were completed.

Surinam gained its independence in 1975 from the Netherlands,

which pledged to give the former colony \$1.5 billion in aid over 15

Pertini to Visit U.S.

ROME (UPI) — President San-dro Pertitui, Italy's 85-year-old Socialist head of state, will visit the United States at the invitation of President Reagan from March 24 to April I. Mr. Pertini's office aned Friday.

Economic Problem

1210150

U.S. Quietly Relaxes Ban on Visits By Leading South African Officers Was studied on a case-by-case by Was studied on a case-by-case by Was studied on a case-by-case by The leader of was studied on a case-b

administration, in order to facilitate negotiations on securing the independence of South-West Afri-ca (Namibia) from South Africa, has quietly eased a long-standing practice of not allowing high-rank-ing South African military officers into the United States on official

State Department officials of Thursday that, without any publication South African military officers have come to the United States in recent months as part of delegations that have met in pri-, vate with Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, on the Namibia question. Namibian independence is the subject of intense negotiations involving Western and African states, as well as political groups inside and outside Namibia.

The most recent machine in the Mr. Crocker took place at the State Department on Feb. 22 and The most recent meeting with

23, the officials said. The leader of was studied on a case-by-case bathe South African delegation was Briand Fourie, the senior civil servant in the South African Foreign Ministry. He was accompanied by, among others, Lt. Gen. P.W. van der Westhuizen, chief of

When asked why Gen. van der Westhuizen was permitted into the United States, an official said: "They came to negotiate and obvi-ously they could bring who they

staff for intelligence.

Officials said that another delegation led by Mr. Fourie, which in-cluded other military officers, conferred in November with Mr. Crocker in Middleburg, Va. As part of the U.S. embargo on

the sale of military equipment to South Africa, South African military officers have been banned from coming to this country on ofess, outside of those attached to the embassy. But a State Department official said Thursday

sis, and "we saw no reason to tell the South Africans who to have on their delegation."

Gen. van der Westhuizen was last in the United States in March, 1981, under different circumstances. He and four other South African military officers arrived

under what the State Department called "misleading circumstances." Officials said that visa applications for their trip had omitted their military affiliations. As a result, after it was learned who they were, they were asked to leave the

country.

But while they were in the United States, Gen. van der Westhuizen met in New York with Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nation That meeting was divulged after the group had left the country and a State Department spokesman had said that they had had no high-level meetings. He was later forced to correct himself.



Lawrence S. Eagleburger

By Cristine Russell

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON --- The Reagan

The assistant secretary for

top cancer, heart and drug officials

in the Department of Health and

Human Services, told a House Commerce health subcommittee

Thursday that the government be-

lieves rotating warnings about spe-

cific risks of cigarettes would help

"increase the public's knowledge

The government decision to sup-

port such legislation was made de-

spite recent warnings to Health

of the hazards of smoking."

Reagan Rejects Nuclear Arms Freeze

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration says it shares the concern of members of Congress who are advocating a freeze in the levels of Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals but it "cannot support" the proposal because it would "freeze the United States into a position of military disad-vantage and dangerous vulnerabili-

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had criticized the idea Wednesday on Capitol Hill, but a more formal statement Thursday by the State Department sought to align the administration with pro-ponents of arms control without accepting the plan endorsed by 17 senators and 122 representatives. The statement, read by Richard

R. Burt, director of political and military affairs, said President Reagan "and his entire administration share the concern felt throughout the world over the danger that nuclear weapons pose for mankind."

The statement then argued,

Richard S. Schweiker that anti-

smoking efforts could create trou-

ble for southern Republicans,

much as the anti-smoking crusade

of his predecessor, Joseph A. Cali-fano, Jr., caused political troubles

for the Carter administration.
In letters obtained by The Washington Post, Sen. Helms complained about "what is perceived as incipient 'Califanoism' in your Department,"

while Rep. Eugene Johnston, Re-publican of North Carolina, wor-

ried that antagonizing the tobacco industry could endanger election

prospects for him and other "vul-nerable" congressmen.

of North Carolina, also warned

that more regulations would "in-

jure the revenue bonanza which

government receives from this

Rep. Johnston and Rep. Foun-

Rep. L.H. Fountain, Democrat

however that a freeze would not on beginning strategic arms talks only put the United States at a to the situation in Poland, and deonly put the United States at a military disadvantage because the Soviet Union has a lead in certain types of intermediate and intercontinental atomic weapons, but also would deprive the administra-tion "of a credible chance to negotiate a good strategic arms reduc-

Another senior official, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecre-tary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that the administration was close to concluding deliberations on proposals to present to the Soviet Union whenever a new round of negotiations on reducing strategic arms begins.

Mr. Eagleburger said that in about "two weeks, three weeks, or a mouth," alternatives for the opening U.S. position at the strategic arms talks would be brought to Mr. Reagan.

The timing of the start of those negotiations depends on the "over-all East-West climate," he said. He

tain cited an election pledge by President Reagan in September, 1980, saying that "my own Cabi-

net members will be far too busy

with substantive matters to waste

their time proselytizing against the

Sources indicated that the go-

ahead to generally endorse pend-ing legislation to rotate the warn-ing labels on cigarettes was made

at the last minute by the Office of Management and Budget, appar-

ently after special clearance from the White House. The decision

came after the Department of Health and Human Services had

Mr. Schweiker has not launched

Late last year, Mr. Schweiker wrote the Federal Trade Commis-

pushed for approval.

ventive health efforts.

dangers of cigarette smoking."

clared that the talks were not necessarily "hostage" to Poland.

It was clear, however, that the administration is looking for some easing of the situation in Poland before it commits itself. Mr. Eagleburger refused to state the U.S.

conditions for starting the talks.

Mr. Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had planned to set a date for the start of the strategic arms negotiations when they met in Geneva in January, but because of the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Haig refused to do

'Present Advantage'

Talks are continuing in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting intermediate-range, land-based nuclear missiles, but Mr. Eagleburger said Thursday that no significant progress had been achieved yet.

Mr. Burt said the nuclear-freeze proposal would severely hamper the current talks. We have embarked on a very

diate-range nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union in Geneva," he said. "The freeze proposal would concede to the Soviet Union its present advantage in intermediaterange nuclear missiles and thus eliminate any Soviet incentive to reach a thorough and balanced agreement that would reduce nuclear weapons in Europe."

The U.S. proposal in those talks. made public by Mr. Reagan last Nov. 18, calls for the elimination of the Soviet Union's 285 SS-20 missile launchers in Europe, each of which carries three warheads, in return for cancellation of allied plans to construct 572 modern missile launchers in Europe begin-ning in late 1983.

"While we understand the spirit that motivates the freeze effort," the State Department statement said, "the administration cannot support the freeze itself."

Mr. Eagleburger said he was worried that the freeze proposal could add to anti-nuclear senti-

U.S. Aid Insufficient, **Somalia Leader Hints**

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia has expressed confidence that "a new chapter of closer cooperation ties ahead for his country and the United States but suggested he is not satisfied with the level of U.S. economic and military aid to his poor and strife-torn nation.

The African leader, whose country is viewed as strategically located by U.S. planners hoping to defend the Gulf in an emergency. appeared at a press conference here Thursday after a series of meetings in Washington, including

___ one with President Reagan. Asked if he was satisfied with the level of U.S. aid being request-ed by the administration, Mr. Siad Barre said that his meetings with Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State Al-exander M. Haig Jr. and congres-Headers were "satisfactory, but the amount was not."

Mr. Siad Barre said that he prereferred not to answer such a question directly and that he wasn't complaining. His country needs more defense and economic help, he asserted, and needs it faster. But he said "the atmospherics were excellent" in his three days of meetings in Washington, and so he was "confident the future will be

Earlier, leaving the White House after meeting with Mr. Reagan,

Are Arrested

The Associated Press
SALISBURY — Joshua Nko

mo's two leading former guerrilla commanders, including the current

deputy commander of the Zim-

babwean Army, are being detained

indefinitely without trial for inves

tigation into an alleged coup plot, government sources said Friday.

A statement issued by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's office

Thursday said the deputy army

former security chief of the Patri-

otic Front guerrilla force, Dumiso

Dabengwa, had been "arrested by security forces in pursuance of the

continuing investigations into

Gen. Masuku, formerly the Pa-triotic Front guerrilla commander,

and Mr. Dabengwa, who retired

from the Zimbabwean Army's joint high command last July, are

the highest ranking members of Mr. Nkomo's minority party to be

held since Mr. Mugabe unveiled

details of an alleged coup plot

and the Patriotic Front protocol

secretary, Swazini Ndhlovu, were

arrested at their homes Wednesday

by security police from Mr. Mu-gabe's intelligence organization,

Gen. Masuku, Mr. Dabengwa

commander, Lt. Gen. Lookout Masuku, and the Soviet-trained

caching of arms."

against him Feb. 17.

2 Ex-Aides

To Nkomo

Mr. Siad Barre said, "I'm confident that our talks will lead to the opening of a new chapter of closer cooperation between our two

The Reagan administration has requested roughly \$90 million to \$95 million for the next fiscal year for Somalia in a combination of military, economic and food assistance, plus aid for helping care for some 700,000 refugees from the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia, an area of chronic warfare between Somali guerrillas and Ethiopian forces supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The new budget request is an increase from this year's \$78.5-million ontlay, but Somalia has been pressing Washington for years for vastly larger sums. U.S. relations with Somalia have been improving since 1977, when Somalia expelled Soviet advisers. In 1980, Mr. Listed Barre agreed to allow the United States access to ports and airfields if necessary in a military emergen-

Officials said that Mr. Siad Barre was certain to have discussed the threat to his country and others in the region from Li-bya during the half-hour meeting with Mr. Reagan. At the press conference, however, Mr. Siad Barre tended to play down the Libya question. He said the Soviet Union. Cuba and East Germany are the real threat in the region.

PALO ALTO, Calif. - A national panel looking into the problems of public schools has been warned that teachers must be offered higher pay and bet-ter benefits if a serious brain drain, especially in the areas of mathematics and science, is to be halted.

The economic well-being, the security as well as the health and safety of Americans" depends in large measure on "the strength of our techno-logical and scientific en-terprise," Glenn Seaborg, chemistry professor at the Uni-versity of California, Berkeley, said Thursday in opening the first public hearing of the National Commission on Excel-

hold qualified teachers.
In December, 43 states re-

U.S. Is Warned Of Critical Lack Of Teachers

Los Angeles Times Service

lence in Education.
That strength is being threatened, witnesses said, by the inability of schools to attract and

ported a shortage or critical shortage of math teachers. while 42 states said the same of physics teachers, according to a survey by the National Science Teachers Association. Moreover, since 1975, the number of college students preparing to teach high school math has fallen 64 percent, according to a second national survey.

administration has shrugged off objections and complaints from conservative Sen, Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, and other tobacco state legislators and endorsed legislation to place stronger health warning labels on cigarette packages. health, Dr. Edward N. Brandt, Jr., flanked by the surgeon general and

With Abscam in Mind, Senators Prepare To Seek Limits on Investigations by FBI of Arkansas, agreed. "I think now

honorable crop.

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — With the resignation of Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. behind them, members of the Senate moved toward an investigation of what many say is an even more important issue: whether the FBI overstepped its bounds and used illegal tactics in the Abscam operation that led to the conviction of seven members of Congress.

Sens. Alan Cranston, Democrat. of California, the assistant minority leader, and Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, the assistant majority leader, introduced a resolufor a full inves of the FBI and Justice Department's handling of Abscam and any other similar operation aimed at government employees. The resolution is believed to have broad support in the Senate.

Mr. Williams, a Democratic senator from New Jersey before he resigned Thursday, was convicted in May of bribery and conspiracy. He had been accused of offering to use his influence in a mining ven-ture in which he had a hidden interest, in exchange for a \$100,000 loan from an undercover FBI agent posing as an Arab sheikh. He was sentenced to three years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

During six days of debate the Senate heard charges from Mr. Williams and other members that Abscam was a series of crimes reamed up and encouraged by the FBI in an attempt to entrap innocent members of Congress. While Mr. Williams was not able to convince most members that he was an innocent victim of

Sen. John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, said he will ask for a law to require court approval for Abscam-type operations. Congress should "lay down a law that must be obeyed by the FBI," he said. Sen. David H. Pryor, Democrat

overzealous law enforcement offi-

the serious questions about

checks and balances, to establish mune from investigation, above the law. We're not. But the FBI has shown a total, callous disregard for the rights of citizens."

gered by a memo introduced Wednesday by Sen. Pryor indicat-ing that FM Director William H.

Webster personally had approved the offer of an Abscam bribe to Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota. Sen. Pressler did not take any money and was never accused of wrongdoing.

White House Backs Stronger Warning Labels on Cigarettes ventable cause of death in our society," saying he was "committed to effective action to reduce cigaretterelated disease and death."

> In February, Surgeon General Everett Koop and Mr. Brandt, assistant secretary, released a strongly worded annual report on the cancer risks associated with smoking. It was described as the government's "most serious indictment" of smoking ever.

High Priority

But Thursday's testimony was the first to indicate how far the government is willing to go in sup-porting specific actions. Mr. Brandt said that such legislation the kind of outspoken, personal campaign that Mr. Califano, a rewas a high priority of the adminisformed smoker, did, but he has re-peatedly stated his support for pre-

A bill introduced with 50 cosponsors by Rep. Henry A. Wax-

man, Democrat of California, the health subcommittee chairman, would replace the current cigarette label — "cigarette smoking is dan-gerous to your health" — with rotating warnings. A similar bill is sponsored by Sen. Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah.

Five versions would warn against specific dangers, including the risks of heart disease, cancer and emphysema, the hazards to, unborn children of pregnant women who smoke, and the benefits of quitting, no matter how long a per-

son has smoked. Mr. Brandt indicated that the administration was in general agreement with this approach but believed that the warnings should simultaneously appear on different brands so that smokers would be constantly exposed to a wide varie-

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Argentina May Issue Report On the Missing Thousands

interior minister says that the government is considering issuing its own study of the thousands of Axgentines who disappeared during the civil unrest of the 1970s.

The minister, Gen. Alfredo St. Jean, says the report will show that "there are many fewer" missing people than reported. Parents of the missing people

have been clinging to the hope that their children are alive in secret jails. Gen. St. Jean, however, said there were no secret prisoners. He invited inspection of "every prison, military base, police precinct and home in Argentina." The general, who took office

three months ago, spoke in an in-terview Sunday while attending an annual wine festival in Mendoza, a grape-growing region in the west. His remarks were the first public indication that the government mands here and abroad for an accounting of those who have disap-

Abuses Are Denied

international and local human rights groups have estimated the number of missing people to be from 6,000 to 20,000. But Gen. St. Jean said many of them were alive in Europe or were killed in combat with the military during its war against leftist guerrillas in the mid-1970s.

BUENOS AIRES - Argentina's numbers, but he denied that many of the missing were victims of "excesses or abuses" by the security forces, as human rights groups say. He said the government would prosecute any past abuses if they

> Human rights groups, citing testimony by survivors, say most of the missing people were killed in torture chambers or were dropped alive from planes into the sea. They say the government has a list

The general said "subversives" had infiltrated human rights groups, but he added that most nan rights leaders were "people of good faith."

The publication of the study and its final shape will have to be approved by President Leopoldo Galtieri and the two other members of the ruling military junta, he

He said Argentina's military rulers planned a gradual return to democracy and that a statute under consideration to reactivate political parties would not exclude any of the country's leading politicians or parties, including the Peronists

And he denied reports that the government planned to insert a provision into the political party statute prohibiting future investigations of the military over the people who displayed and the provision of the property of the people who displayed and the provision of the property of the people who displayed and the provision of the people who displayed and the p

the time to establish some parameters in which the FBI can operate. I hope the message does not go out that we think we're im-

Senators were particularly an-

The FBI, which refused Thursday to comment on the memo, had countered charges of entrapment by insisting that the Abscam mid-

dlemen had been instructed to bring in only members of Congress who were prepared to take part in a criminal act.

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U.S. Aide, in Chile, Extols Relations

By Jackson Diehl

a civil war to depose his govern-ment. Earlier, weapons were uncarthed from farms owned by to be "excellent."

Mr. Enders' trip here was de-

1970s, there has been a gradual tightening of what they call a system of selective repression.

improves their international im-

Chilean government officials have denied any involvement in the death of Tucapal Jiménez Alfarao, a prominent labor leader who was promoting a common labor fund against the government both organizations maintain that when he was found shot to death,

which means they were allegedly working as political activists. In several instances families of persons killed during alleged con-

frontations have charged that po-litical suspects disappeared or were arrested several days before the alleged confrontation took place, and say that the supposed shootouts were in fact staged by the police. Chilean government officials maintain that Chile is facing an in-

creased threat of terrorism from the west, involving in part the clan-destine return here of political exiles. As evidence they cite recent terrorist attacks, such as the one on the president of the Supreme Court late last year and on the home of a high army official by

repression by the Chilean govern-

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Herald Tribune nt goes far beyond isolating U.S. officials who have supported the resumption of military aid to Chile say the country may be certified as having made progress in human rights in view of the changes since 1976, even though the last few years have brought few

according to sources who request ed anonymity in accordance with government regulations. They were detained under emer gency regulations that empower the government to hold people without trial for 30 days initially and then indefinitely, the sources Weapons Found Mr. Mugabe fired Mr. Nkomo and three other Patriotic Front ministers from the 23-month-old coalition government, claiming they were linked to a plan to start

Mr. Nkomo and other Patriotic Front officials. An undisclosed number of junior Patriotic Front officials were arrested after the discovery of armored cars, ground-to-air missiles, * and other weapons.

Mr. Nkomo, president of Patri-otic Front, which is based in the minority Matabele tribe of western Zimbabwe, denied the allegation. He accused Mr. Mugabe of seeking excuses to destroy the coalition and pave the way for the creation of a one-party state.

Mr. Mugabe, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union,

founded on the majority Shona tribe, vowed that supporters of the alleged plot would be brought to After Mr. Mugabe fired Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Dabengwa said Patri-otic Front guerrillas had hoarded arms for fear of "revenge and at-

tacks" by Mugabe guerrillas or by

SANTIAGO — A two-day visit here of Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders has produced no visible progress toward resump-tion of a U.S. military aid program to Chile, but in a news conference before his departure for Washington, Mr. Enders said relations between the two countries continue

Congress has conditioned the aid resumption on administration certification that the military government of President Augusto Pinochet has made "significant prog-ress" in improving human rights, and has taken steps to "bring to justice" Chilean officials indicted in the 1976 Washington murder of exiled Chilean diplomat Orlando

signed in part to consult with the government over steps it has taken or could take to justify certifica-tion and re-establish the military ties that both Washington and Santiago want.

Mr. Enders met Wednesday with officials from the Chilean Human Rights Commission and the respected rights divisions of the Roman Catholic Church, and while Chile improved human and have charged the human rights rights standards during the late leaders with "illicit association,"

Military action against political poponents entered a new stage in 1978, a Human Rights Commission spokesman said, when "repression stopped being massive and indiscriminate and started. being discriminate — they started selecting from among their potentain the fear they already had put into the population by maintaining a presence through selective repression that at the same time

In recent weeks there have also been several major incidents fied by human rights officials to what they say is the deteriorating situation, including the murder of a prominent labor activist and the continuing detention of two directors of the Chilean rights commission, one of whom allegedly has been partly paralyzed by electric shocks and other torture.

While agreeing that some leftist activists have returned clandestine ly to Chile and are operating against the government, human rights officials here say that the Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, March 13-14, 1982

Where Is the Evidence?

It is easy to sympathize with the Reagan administration's mounting frustration over the lukewarm response to its charges of Soviet use of biological and chemical weapons. If the Soviet Union is indeed using chemical nerve agents and biochemical toxins in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia, it is not only a flagrant violation of a treaty commitment but also a program of calculated brutality on a broad scale. If it is happening, it is as important as anything else on the international scene and it deserves far more attention than it has been getting.

Precisely because the charges are so important, however, one is forced to ask why more and better evidence to support them has not been marshaled. Opinions on the strength of the case against the Soviet Union have swung back and forth as evidence has been released and errors and gaps in the evidence were discovered. Consider Undersecretary Stoessel's announcement this week that the Soviet Union is waging chemical war in Afghanistan. It was the most direct U.S. charge to date of Soviet violation of the 1925 Geneva Convention prohibiting chemical warfare. But where was the evidence?

Mr. Stoessel's statement, a single paragraph, said only that Afghan military defectors had provided information on types of chemical agents and where and when they were used, and that this "generally corresponds" with refugee reports and records of known military engagements. Yet the statement claimed that there have been 3,042 deaths from chemical attacks.

Even if that figure is only a lower limit, its precision, derived as it is from such crude

sources, can only subtract from the credibility of the claim. No physical evidence weapons shells, photographs, chemical samples - has been found. Asked to provide more information, the State Department said that it hopes to issue a declassified report, perhaps within one week.

This sort of thing has been the rule, not the exception. The first announcement of physical evidence of the use of "yellow rain" in Southeast Asia was made on the basis of chemical analysis of a single leaf sample, with no scientific controls. The identification of the source of the toxin included the assertion that these organisms "are not native to warm climates, i.e. Southeast Asia." However, a few weeks later an independent expert pointed out that natural outbreaks have occurred in India.

In short, if the administration finds the domestic skepticism and international indifference to its charges to be troubling, it has no one but itself to blame. Convincing evidence need not be rigorous enough to meet the standards of a court of law or a scientific journal. These are, after all, active war zones in remote and devastated countries, and collecting reliable proof of the use of these sorts of weapons is a dangerous and technically sophisticated business. But after years of charges and reportedly "thousands" of refugee reports, it is puzzling - and to some, it is suspicious — that the government has been unable to document the charges more conclusively. With reasonable effort over a period of years, collecting the evidence should not be that difficult.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

PARIS — The American writer

land, observed recently that "not

only is fascism (and overt military rule) the probable destiny of all

Communist societies - especially

when their populations are moved

to revolt — but Communism is in

itself a variant, the most successful variant, of fascism. Fascism with a human face."

These words were spoken to a progressive rally in New York,

called to draw parallels between the plight of Poland's workers and those of the United States, groan-

ing under the knout of Reaganism.

then, as one may imagine, greeted with much warmth by this audi-

ence. She was whistled, and has since been attacked in print by that remnant of the American left

which can still convince itself that,

while something may have gone

desperately wrong in Russia and Eastern Europe, Marxist Socialism

still holds the answer to man's

most urgent hopes.

Miss Sontag made an important

point in emphasizing the ideologi-

cal significance of military dicta-

torship in Poland. These generals seized power from a descredited Communist Party, but in their de-termination to restore order, end

trade union agitation, put people

back to work, and so on, they

resemble nothing so much as their

military counterparts in recent

Communism

suggests, that here lies the future

for other Communist states, and

even for the Soviet Union itself.

The military sector of Soviet gov-ernment and the Soviet economy is

certainly the most dynamic today, and has been expanding. Russia is,

in most respects, a backward soci-ety, oppressively governed by old and fearful men, unable to feed it-self despite rich lands, industrially

uncompetitive, its economy systematically mismanaged, techno-

logically lagging — except in mili-tary and military-related matters.

Soviet system is not, then, unthink-

able, shocking as this would have been to Bolsheviks of the genera-

tion of Lenin, Bukharin and Trot-

sky. For them, generalship and ar-mies were merely the instruments

of a government which represented

proletarian laborers, led by radical

intellectuals. But it is noteworthy that in the Third World today,

Communist and Marxist move-

ments more often than not are mil-

itarized. Fidel Castro's is not the

only version of Third World So-cialism or Communism which can-

not demobilize. Mr. Castro, from

the Jesuit-educated middle classes, trained as a lawyer; but since his

days in the Sierra Maestra, he

seems never to have taken off his

combat boots — uncomfortable as

they must be at diplomatic recep-

Indeed, even the Communist movement in Russia, which took power as a result of the 1914 war,

has always phrased political strug-

gle in military metaphors. The con-

ventional language is of struggles on various "fronts," winning bat-tles of production, mobilizing the

masses, unmasking spies and trai-

tors, saluting heroes. What now has happened in Warsaw may well be the inevitable, if ironic, con-

clusion to all of this.

tions in midsummer Havana

That generals might inherit the

years in Chile and Greece.

Miss Sontag's statement was not

Susan Sontag, speaking of Po-

The Haitians' Bad Deal

Now and then, a court can rescue the other two branches of government from the stupidities of their paralysis — which is just what a federal district judge may have done concerning the Haitians. The Immigration Service is holding about 2,500 of them in detention camps pending hearings. In a New York case involving eight Haitians, Judge Robert Carter found the detention wrongful. Other migrants with similar records are not detained: He found that 90 of 91 non-Haitians were released, but 81 of 86 Haitians have been held for months, in substandard facilities. "Discriminatory decision-making," the judge ruled, and he is right.

Not even accused criminals are imprisoned without the opportunity for bail. Yet the Haitians are not criminals. They are poor blacks fleeing poverty, or persecution. To put them in camps is discriminatory and cruel. And it is needless. Judge Carter's court decision may help end a burning national embarrassment --- as may a trial in a similar case scheduled to start Monday in Miami. The wonder is that the administration and Congress have not felt more embarrassed.

Although some Haitians are admissible as political refugees, most are not. The camps arose because Washington wanted to deter illegal immigrants. That objective is sound. America cannot, even at its most generous, admit everyone fleeing misfortune all over the world; it has to draw a line somewhere.

But Washington has been coldly wrong in its handling of the Haitians. For word of the camps to drift back to Haiti may be some deterrence. But speedy action on individual cases would permit a much stronger deterrent: the prompt return to Haiti of those who are inadmissible. The key, then, is a faster hearing process, which the administration, to its modest credit, has proposed to Congress.

While congressmen maneuver, people languish in camps. Many have waited for eight months. Husbands remain separated from wives, children from parents. Lawyers tell of case after case of extreme boredom, severe depression, even attempted suicide. Every day these detention camps continue is a day the United States defames itself.

Yes, America needs to get control of its borders. Yes, America needs to send out a signal that it is serious about doing so. The signal of the camps, however, is not that it is serious but that it is racist, mindless, cruel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

General Motors + Toyota

The discussions between General Motors and Toyota regarding joint production of a small car in the United States are not a reassuring development. On either side there is a hint that the company is making a gesture to pacify criticism but that it does not want to invest much money in it for the long haul. General Motors evidently thinks that it needs a new model to succeed its Chevette in the subcompact range, but does not want to go to the considerable expense of developing it. Toyota seems to think that it needs to produce some cars in the United States to meet the protectionists' outcries, but prefers to avoid building plants of its own.

Those are the affairs of the two companies and their shareholders. For the rest of the world, the issue here is competition.

General Motors is the largest automobile company in the world by quite a wide margin. Toyota is third. (Second, if you are wondering, is Ford.) One joint operation, particularly if it is on the limited scale apparently anticipated here, hardly constitutes a merger. Nor is the worldwide automobile industry at present highly concentrated. But this kind of an entente between number one and number three raises an obvious question.

After all, General Motors cannot have it both ways. The antitrust tradition in the United States would disapprove of General Motors' rising share of the American market

for domestic cars. But the American antitrust tradition is increasingly obsolete. For a rapidly expanding list of products, the share of the domestic market is not what counts. In a lot of businesses, certainly including the automobile business, it is the company's share of the world market that is crucial.

Although General Motors makes close to two-thirds of the American cars sold in the United States, that market remains highly competitive because of the imports. But the same logic makes you wonder about the future of that market if the largest domestic manufacturer and the largest importer begin to work together.

There are now about two dozen automobile producers of real international importance. Present evidence suggests that by 1990 the number will be down to 10 or so. If two of the most aggressive and strongest have developed a pattern of joining forces, that does not look like a formula for a highly competitive automobile market.

There is little in the antitrust laws of the United States or any other country that addresses worldwide competition. But that is the scale on which the management of any large and well-run manufacturing company is now thinking. The GM-Toyota talks raise a question whether governments as well might not have to give it some thought.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Vietnam Still Divides Americans

The Vietnam War still divides the country. Americans cannot even agree on how to honor their dead. A nasty controversy developed about the design and intent of a Vietnam memorial planned on the Washington Mall, but

a compromise appears to have cleared the way to its construction. The memorial's placement in a position of honor on the Mall might help persuade skeptical Vietnam veterans that the country holds warm feelings toward the service of those living and dead. - From the Los Angeles Times.

March 13: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: French Battleship Disaster

TOULON, France - One of the most terrible naval catastrophes of modern times has occurred. The first-class battleship Iéna, while in dock, was partially destroyed by the explosion of the ammunition stored on board, with great loss of life. Although the amount of wood and inflammable material used in building the vessel was reduced to a minimum, she caught fire immediately after the explosions. Capt. Adigard, the commanding officer, and Cdr. Vertier, of the naval staff, were killed, the latter being literally roasted alive in his cabin. Over 200 officers and men are missing, as the disaster occurred just before roll call, with the entire crew on board.

1932: Over 11 Million for Hitler

BERLIN - Thirty-seven and a half million men and women have gone to the polls throughout Germany to choose a president in the most critical electoral test of the German Republic. The complete unofficial count showed a second balloting will be necessary. It revealed also a significant increase in the strength of Adolf Hitler, the fascist leader, since the 1930 elections. The unofficial returns bear out predictions that the elections would be chiefly a struggle between von Hindenburg and Hitler, whose vote of more than 11 million was 7.3 million behind that of the marshal and more than 6 million ahead of the Communist candidate.



Trains That Leave Late On the Wrong Tracks

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — The proposition is this: Everything in American political life happens approximately three years too late, or three years after it should have.

which is often the same thing. We live in a world of trains that have, as the saying goes, "aiready pulled out of the station." That is bad enough. When we are really unlucky, we manage to catch one and sit there beaming with relief and self-satisfaction while we are hauled off to the wrong place.

The onetime right and reasonable action or position will be put into effect only three years after it has (a) lost its timeliness and therefore any chance of doing what it was meant to, or (b) been demonstrated to be, in current circumstances, no longer either reason-

able or right.

My precise three-year figure is open to negotiation, but the terrible abiding principle of policy lag is not. I insist on it and call as my first witness my mentor, Richard Nixon, ebulliently exclaiming in 1971, "I am now a Keynesian!"

This, alas, has been the pattern, and while Nixon may have been the one, he was far from being the only one. Washington, in fact, has a way of finally embracing contro-versial economic theories it has resisted only at that precise moment when droves of economists may be seen to be fleeing them in confu-sion. The belated warmhearted adoption of monetarism in this

city is but the latest example.

The broad general positions of the political parties on economic questions, of course, reveal the same thing. It is grand that the Democrats and other assorted lib-erals have now discovered the mortal danger to the society of large public deficits and have become so

unrelenting on the subject.

But how much grander it would have been if we had all enjoyed this revelation at the time we were helping to create such whopping deficits ourselves. Ronald Reagan,

doing as much as anyone around to corroborate the three-year-lag hypothesis, yields up his lifelong view that huge public defleits are simply not to be tolerated, just when it is beginning to look as if he may have been on to something. I bring this up because the disturbing fact of it seems to be leer, in our at me from behind so many

ing out at me from behind so many of the stories in the morning paper.
Now that it is much less import-

ant as a gesture against the ineffa-ble Moamer Qadhafi, America is considering — at last — a boyout of Libyan oil. Now that Central American and Caribbean countries are well along the way to chaos and disaster — political, social, military and economic — America has an idea (Reagan's aid-plan idea) that might have prevented what it is now attempting to respond to, had the idea been thought of a few years back.

You can overdo the remorseful "if onlys," of course, especially in relation to American conduct in and toward other countries, I know we often have a half-arro-gant, half-childish view that a big aid program and a lot of smiles, both unstintingly dispensed by us, could have transformed no-good-niks into statesmen abroad and drastically altered other people's history and habits.

history and habits.

But even correcting for that, it does seem to me that almost everything about the melancholy latterday involvement in the Central American and Caribbean conflicts smacks of this out-of-date, neverquite-caught-up way of doing things. And while I don't think America has or ever had it in its power to control the destinies of these people. I do think that on all these people, I do think that on all sides of the general argument we are showing our invincible capaci-ty for refusing to see any point un-til it is either too late or the point

til it is either too late or the point has become the wrong one.

I think this when I hear critics on the left complaining that "once again" we are coming in on the "wrong side" in these leftist-versus-military (or reactionary) conflicts. The assumption here is that there is a "right side," not just two that aren't very good.

We come late to the increasion.

We come late to the perception that there is a strong social claim to be made in these compries against some of the very uniovely types with whom we have been allied. We will come even later, as in Indochina, to the perception that many who pretend to represent a social-reforming, populist alterna-tive are no lovelier than our own cops and generals - sometimes worse - and are not entitled, even

not only this, but also that what should have been done by way of reform and strengthening security several years ago is too little too late now? That it even may make things worse? I write as one who is for giving it a chance, but not opti-

so regularly and so pathetically out of step, out of time in our practices? In some realms, mere technical or institutional answers will do. glomeration of procedures for creating a military establishment. By the time you get a program or a weapons system going, it is likely to be well into obsolescence. But I think in other realms of our public life it is some combination of stubbornness and wrongheadedness about changing our minds that gets us into trouble.

We in America are great on hidcous, weepy televised confessions. They have almost become an art form - the dutiful, if traumatized, family standing by the wretched political father who is cheerfully confessing to some ghastly lapse of dignity and taste. But we are not so good at acknowledging that we re wrong, that we are wrong. It is thought to be political suicide, stupid public relations and evi-

dence of a personal failure. So we persist. How long? Exactly as long (here I come back to my hunch of three years on average) as it takes for the idea we are resisting to become either obsolete or newly acceptable to our side in an argument, or both. And then we make the safe and comfortable switch, becoming so pleased with our liberation from some older tyranny, that is, our dogma on defi-cits or popular Marxist revolutions or whatever, that we don't notice

we are doing it again.

Don't get me wrong. Late-inthe-game conversions have a great and honorable history in our culture. But Saint Paul, the paragon, started a religion with his, while all we seem to be able to start is a run on the banks or a palace revolution. Ronald Reagan and his antagonists at home could do worse than to think about this. 61982, Newsweek.

But Communism — successful this or that issue. Now Russia engineers the rape of Poland, and Syria, Russia's proxy, has the Gen-cral Assembly ostracize Israel for the alleged annexation of the Goian. Russia is still using czarist

0/982, Universal Press Syndicate.

Roads From Unrealism to Mere Tyranny ... which had all but wrecked itself between 1914 and 1918, proclaiming romantic ideas of a powerful and pagan past somehow to be re-stored at others' expense — a new Rome, a thousand-year Reich. Communism is no less ambitious, but it purports to be rational and scientific, looking to the future. Its origins are in the Enlightenment. Both movements have been

by indirection and implication, to the term "right side." Will we find out in El Salvador frantic efforts to escape the limits of ordinary life and the frustrations of ordinary politics. The impulse to escape from reality per-sists. It undoubtedly will manifest itself again in the future. But consolation can be taken in the thought that furiously ideological movements like Communism and fascism do, in the end, reach their term, and what follows is mere mistic about the result.

The question arises: Why are we

dictatorship, banal generals bent on restoring order. O1982, International Herald Tribune

who confess to having been

brought home by the power of Sol-

wartime soldiering, the war's "Fieldgray Socialism." Hitler's populism, tearing down the remaining structures of a Europe ... and Then All the Way Home

earliest and most important rival

in the party, Gregor Strasser, was radically opposed to capitalism. Strasser wanted nationalization

of industry and the big estates,

decentralized government and the

breakup of Prussia.

Both fascism in Italy and Na-

zism in Germany subsequently

abandoned their early social radi-

calism. Their dominant impulses proved to be nationalist, racialist,

anti-modern, with mythic and mil-lenarian overtones. They were po-pulist, anti-religious and anti-

aristocratic. There was nothing

conservative about them. They

were hostile to the old nationalist

political parties, to ordinary right-

ists and reactionaries.
Fascism was a kind of demented

By William F. Buckley Jr.

als for so many years.

NEW YORK — When Susan Sontag got up to speak at Town Hall in New York at a rally registering solidarity with Poland, registering solidarity with Poland, she must have known that by no means all her fellow speakers were prepared, as Kurt Vonnegut has put it in another context, to go all the way. Indeed she was booed and howled at from the balcony,

fascism. Fascism, like Commu-

nism, was launched into power by the terrible events of World War I

and its aftermath, and never lost

the war's mark. But fascism also

owed much to Socialism. Mussoli-ni started out as a Socialist, and quit the Socialists because they be-

haved conventionally when the war broke out, while he believed

that they should seize the opportu-

nity provided by war to provoke

unrest, and eventually destroy the

Escapism

cialist German Workers' Party" -

began in the attempt to perpetuate

in revolutionary postwar times the patriousm and self-sacrifice of

The Nazis - "The National So-

bourgeois system.

Communism in the past has always been a civilian movement. The military has been firmly sub-ordinated in the Soviet Union and the other Communist societies which might be regarded as "classical," or normative. Poland has turned this tradition upside down. The Communist Party in Poland and someone in the same period who read only the Nation or the New Statesman. Which reader survives today thanks only to the generals. The implications are worth some thought. It is possible, as Miss Sontag would have been better informed about the realities of Communism? The answer, I think, should give

> mies were right?" Such language as that is absolutely Pauline in its implications. Can it be that our enemies were right? What were the enemies saying in the Reader's Digest, that didn't get said in the Nation and the New Statesman? They were of course saying that the Commu-nism heralded by John Reed in 1917, defended by I.F. Stone in 1939, apologized for by Henry Wallace in 1948, unprotested by Nehru in 1956, made common cause with by Jean-Paul Sartre in 1968, shielded from criticism by Susan Sontag in 1973, apologized

Fascism All there is is the lust for state and it is worth explaining why.

Having read her speech twice, I would judge the passage in it most offensive to the left that in which she said, "Imagine, if you will, someone who read only the Readpower. What it is is fascism, Miss Sontag said, although she was a little reluctant to use that word because it is hard any longer to invest any meaning in it. But she knows, she says, that she was always against fascism. Well, being er's Digest between 1950 and 1970,

By William Pfaff

against (ascism is being against the Soviet Union. But being against the Soviet Union in the Helsinki Pact sense of the word does not work. The other — and this is the nearest Miss Sontag has ever come us pause. Can it be that our eneto mortification of the flesh - the other, call it the Reader's Digest sense of the word, might work, be-cause it is based on realism.

Well now, what kind of things do you find in the Reader's Digest? You find accounts of Soviet military buildup, of what life has been like in Czechoslovakia since the Prague spring, of torture in psychiatric hospitals, of cheating on SALT-1. Calls for victory in Vietnam against the surrogate of the Soviet Union. Calls for a buildup of America's ability to resist.
Why is it that Poland brought
Miss Sontag home? What has been its special power? There are those

Russia's tactic of making the Jew a

scapegoat for her problems.

zhenitsyn's masterpiece, "The Gulag Archipelago." It is difficult to read one-tenth of that book, let stateless society that gripped the imagination of so many intellectualone the whole of it, without understanding. The events in Poland are hardly surprising But Miss Sontag, with her penetrating eye, sees in Poland yet another elaboration of the art of tyranny. "Indeed future fascist coups d'état will certainly imitate the Polish coup. No one had ever thought of turning off the phones

for an indefinite period. No one had ever thought of a permanent curfew. No one had ever thought of forbidding the sale of gasoline for private cars. Banning all pub-lic meetings. Stopping the sale of rucksacks and of writing paper. Draconian measures that are not for 48 hours but simply a new way of life." Not actually new. George Orwell had thought of all that, and

then more. But one treasures the memory of Rose Macaulay, whose reaction to Orwell's 1984 was: Why should a nice man write about so inconceivable a world? It's a pity - the single capitulation to her audience — that Miss Sontag, in the same breath, had to bring up Chile and Argentina They are awful in the sense that crime in the streets is awful. Repressive regimes exist, some because people love power, and some - as in both Argentina, where Timerman backed the coup in 1976, and Chile, where Frei backed the coup in 1973 — because of antecedent conditions.

fascism — is based on tyranny. Nothing but tyranny is conceivable. It will not stand liberalizaable. It will not stand noeranza-tion. It howls it down as Miss Son-tag was howled down, for a speech which, had it been delivered in Po-land by a Pole, would have got her not boos, but prison. She is welcome, and one honors her courage.

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit

-Letters-De Gaulle's Embargo

C.L. Sulzberger (IHT, March 10) says that de Gaulle's embargo on

sales of arms to Israel "was based on the excuse that the Israelis were the aggressors in the 1967 war." De Gaulle stopped all French sales of arms to Israel immediately after the Israeli air attack and commando raid on Beirut International Airport in December, 1968, that destroyed 13 civilian planes.

MYRNA BUSTANL

Russia's Scapegoat

The Russians have perfected the art of sidetracking world attention. When Russia brutally suppressed Hungary's freedom fight in 1956, she got the United Nations to concentrate instead on Israel's repulsion of terrorists to the Suez Canal. When Russia invaded Afghanistan, she got the United Nations to call for unending Security Council But military dictatorship is not meetings to denounce Israel on

Herald- Tribune John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

FRED MANN.

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

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hina and Vietnam Clash Twice at Sea

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service PEKING — China has seized a Vietnamese boat near the disputed Paracel Islands in the South China Sea following an incident in which China asserts Vietnamese gun-boats fired on three Chinese fish-

ing vessels and set them ablaze. A brief announcement Thursday by the Chinese news agency asserted that Chinese guards stationed on the Paracel Islands, which China calls the Xisha, had caught a "Vietnamese reconnaissance boat" with a 10-man crew "intruding into China's territorial waters" on

The announcement said the case was still "under examination," indicating that the boat and crew were still detained.

The previous incident had occurred in waters to the west only a day earlier, on March 3, suggesting that China's science of the Vietnamese boat might have been a retaliatory measure to bargain for the release of captured Chinese

According to a protest note de-livered by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Em-

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were shelled by two Vietnamese gunboats. As a result of the attack, the Chinese said, 18 of their fishermen were missing and six were Wohnded

The note contended that one of its fishing boats, with 18 men aboard, exploded as a result of the shelling." Another boat, Chinese said, was hit by 14 shells, wounding the captain and five crewmen. The third boat, which also burst into flames, was seized with its crew by the Vietnamese, the note said.

Vietnam's version of the incident, which was released earlier by Hanoi radio and the Vietnam Agency, contended that 40 se vessels had been sent into Vietnamese waters from 4 to 10 miles (6 to 16 kilometers)

Vietnam charged that they were only there to "carry out espionage and provocations and obstruct the normal life of the Vietnamese fishermen," and had damaged a Vietnamese lishing boat.
"Militiamen on board Viet-

bassy in Peking. 11 Chinese boats namese fishing vessels firmly rehad been fishing in open waters of the South China Sea when they setting ablaze three of them and capturing another near Con Co Island in Binh Tri Thien," the news

> Despite the conflicting stories, the confrontation appeared to be the worst clash to take place at sea between China and Vietnam since the two former allies fought a short but bloody border war in early 1979.

> There have since been other more minor incidents in the disputed waters of the South Chi-Sea, with each side claiming that its vessels were peaceful lishing junks while the other's were marauding gunboats.

> The veracity of the claims has been virtually impossible to check without more firsthand information, although the recent Chinese report about the attack on its boats on March 3 gave more de-tails than usual. Why the Chinese waited so long to release it was not

The Chinese seizure of the Vietnamese boat on March 4, while less dramatic, is potentially more significant because it took place in

an area over which both countries claim sovereignty.

The Paracel Islands, which consist of hundreds of atolls and reefs, lie in waters that are thought to have offshore oil reserves. The Chinese have put troops on a number of the islands.

The latest charges follow reports minor clashes along the disputed border during the lunar ne year holidays in January. At that time, China accused Vietnam of killing or wounding several Chi-

namese authorities have gone so far as to dispatch naval vessels to make raids on Chinese fishing vessels on the high seas, thus creating a grave incident of bloodshed." It called Vietnam's "despicable" charges of Chinese intrusion "an attempt to cover up their sheer acts of piracy."



brought the current anti-corruption campaign close to the country's top leadership for the first China Electronics Import and Export Corp., operating in a free trade zone on the border with Hong Kong, apparently turned it-

televisions wristwatches, all huxnry items here, and then for their sale on the black market in Canton. A lengthy report in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily makes clear that this is not the ly case — it is probably not even

biggest case, though millions of dollars are involved - of corruption in the Shenzhen special economic zone in southern China's Guangdong province. "It is really shocking to learn that a state-owned economic organization, originally aimed at

helping develop our national electronics industry, is now undercut-ting our own industry," the Peo-ple's Daily said in an accompany-ing front-page editorial. While those involved should be brought to trial the editorial continues to trial, the editorial continues, "we must also ask who approved such lavish spending of foreign exchange to import televisions and radios and why had the case re-mained unsolved for so long after

The free trade zones are part of the economic liberalization undertaken by Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party deputy chairman, over the last three years and are an integral part of his avowed "open door" policies. Such scandals and the questions they raise about who is profiting from the policies inevi-

A-Dumping Ban

GENEVA --- A conference of 20 countries on the environment in the South Pacific has voted to ban the dumping of nuclear waste in the region, the Geneva office of the UN Environment Program

is the home and political power base of Marshal Ye Jianying, 84, China's chief of state as chairman of the National People's Congress. Mr. Ye is widely believed by in-formed Chinese to have protected corrupt family members and political supporters and perhaps even to have profited from his position. These charges now have wide cir-culation in the Hong Kong press.

No anti-corruption campaign could be taken seriously unless it started in Guangdong, many Chinese said a month ago when the current effort was first announced. Mr. Deng reportedly visited Canton to launch it in late January during his still-unexplained five-week absence from Peking.

Kong journal Cheng Ming reports in its latest issue that Mr. Deng and his supporters concluded that the first moves would have to be made in Guangdong against those under Mr. Ye's protection in the past and that the next focus would be on Peking, where relatives of Hua Guofeng, demoted from the party chairmanship over a year ago, are said to be making hun-dreds of thousands of dollars from the open door policy.

Considerable Risk

Mr. Deng is taking considerable risk, however, in exposing his program of economic liberalization to charges that it has fostered corrup-tion. Anticipating this, he de-clared, "We will introduce advanced technology and managerial experience [from abroad] and encourage foreign investment, but corruption, bribery, smuggling and other harmful and decadent things nust not be imported."

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Mr. Deng took the lead in the crackdown on corruption, address-ing a major Politburo meeting on this issue and the need to reduce the bureaucracy. Later, a longtime associate asked the standing com-mittee of the National People's Congress to strengthen the laws against corruption, setting minium 10-year prison sentences and introducing life imprisonment and the death penalty for the most seeffect April 1, though corrupt offi-cials will get an additional month to turn themselves in for more leni-

The Shenzhen branch of the electronics corporation apparently was importing completed televi-sions, radios and tape recorders as well as component parts for assembly and re-export to Hong Kong, but selling them on the flourishing Canton black market. The racket was discovered when customs officials seized 5,000 tape recorders — after nearly 22,000 had already been smuggled in last year.

In New Free Trade Zone

Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — A major smuggling

and black marketing scandal has disclosed in one of China's free trade zones, and it

self into a front for a huge smug-gling operation for radios, tape re-

The pontiff also noted the growing age of Czechoslovak priests who, in the absence of successors, continue to carry out their tasks despite failing health. He added: rably call Mr. Deng's leadership into question, and he moved preemptively two weeks ago to stress the need to elimination cor-"Many, a great many, parishes have for a long time already been without pastors, and everything ruption and severely punish those volved

It said that the conference,

which ended Thursday on Raro-tonga, in the Cook Islands, adopt-ed a declaration stating that "the storage and release of nuclear "illegal" bishops whose appointment has not been an-nounced by the Vatican and not agreed to by the state were work-ing in menial jobs. He said Czechoslovakia was ready to regularize that condition. "We want no mar-

"the testing of nuclear devices against the wishes of the people will not be permitted."

In its protest to Vietnam earlier this week, the Chinese Foreign Ministry charged that "the Viet-

manded the return of the captured

China Reveals Scandal

By Michael Parks

Sought in Pacific

wastes in the Pacific regional environment shall be prevented."

The declaration also said that

Si AAR 27th AACF 1646 AMF 11th AM 1ntt 37k AFL 2674 ASA 11th AVX 27th ASA 12th ASA 12th ASA 12th AMD 12th Adment 12th Admen

The Chinese government has de

The usually well informed Hong

rious cases. These measures go into ent treatment.

Two officials of the branch have

been suspended and may be charged, the People's Daily said. Investigators believe the state lost at least \$700,000 in customs duties, a figure that should be multiplied. 10 or 20 times to put the case in an

U.S. Will Seek to Block Proposed Cartel Designed to Limit Mining of Ocean Beds By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. The United States will call, at the Law of the Sea Conference, for the scrapping of a proposed global cartel designed to curb exploita-

tyrs," he added.

The U.S. delegation has pre-pared scores of amendments to the draft treaty under consideration at ments would promote as much tive of facilitating the development appeared profitable.

Unless there is an unexpected softening in the positions of either the United States or the nations of Asia, Africa or Latin America, two its April 30 bargaining deadline or the Third World will complete a treaty without the United States

degrees of support from West Ger-many, Britain, France and Japan, wants major changes in the draft rules for extracting the nickel, cop-per, cobalt and manganese that are small nodules on the seabed. The decisive principle is embo-died in a U.S. amendment that says the global authority awarding

fects the treaty's future. The present draft would enable two-thirds of the nations signing the treaty to rewrite it in 20 years. Industrial nations fear that this

clude private mining concerns enfirely and provide a global cartel with a monopoly. Under the U.S. proposals, all 36 members of a council, the policy-making body for the seabed au-

Four industrial nations, almost certainly including the United States, would sit on the council and so could block changes.

also give them a decisive voice in all other council decisions. The present draft would permit any 27 veto to three industrial countries. In addition, the Americans want

to arm four of the seven biggest contributors to the global arrange ment with power to compel the in-ternational authority to adopt rules that it might otherwise reject These seven are the United States West Germany, France, Britain, Japan, Canada and the Soviet Un-

would wine out a requirement that private companies sell their technical knowledge to a mining en-terprise set up by the global au-

up the earnings of the raw materi

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 12

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages Market Diaries NYSE Most Actives Standard & Poors Index Cless 25% 25% 74 4 13-16 21 1/2 30 9 11 14 13% 21% Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages

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2.45 1.46 1.47 1.47 1.47 1.47 2.1 2.42 2.42 1.12 2.43 1.12 2.44 1.48 2.44

channel of their new television satellites to a European-wide service. Most countries are expected to have five-channel satellites in orbit by 1985, able to beam programs

leads us to fear, unfortunately, that their number will grow ever more in the future." Mr. Hruza put the number of priests at 3,260. About three-quarters of Czechoslovakia's 15 million people are at least nominally Roman Catholics.

ians does not correspond to the

real needs of your dioceses, and

that not because of a lack of voca-

tions but rather because of circum-

stances that are independent of

your will," the pope said.

vacant fills my soul with profound Presumably so as not to make the church situation even more dif-Seven of Czechoslovakia's 12 dioceses remain vacant in the abficult, the pope did not mention sence of agreement between the two major problems. One is the fact that last year two priests were Prague government and the Vatican. In a custom going back to the days when Bohemia, Moravia and sentenced to prison in Olomouc for producing and circulating clan-Slovakia belonged to the Habsburg ne church literature and a empire, government consent is required for the naming of prelates, third is awaiting trial. The other issue is the existence of a large clanand since the rise to power of the destine church. Communist regime, most church nominees have been rejected by Mr. Hruza acknowledged that

Pope John Paul II blessed onlookers Friday in Assisi during

a procession outside the Basilica of St. Francis to mark the

800th anniversary of the saint's birth. The pope met there with all 265 Italian bishops, who were holding a general assembly.

Pope Raises Problem

Of Church-Czech Ties

the government. Regime Seeks Treaty

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

used the rare occasion of a visit by

leaders of Roman Catholicism in

Czechoslovakia to call attention to

the continuing difficulties of the church in that country.

The pope spoke Thursday to Cardinal Frantisck Tomasek, arch-

bishop of Prague and primate of his nation, and four other bishops

who called on him. After express-

ing his joy at seeing them, the pope

said: "But when I see that you are

only five, I cannot help but ask myself: When will the moment

come when there can be present

dioceses? The fact that most of the

dioceses of your country are still

the bishops of all the Czecho

ROME — Pope John Paul II has

Karel Hruza, head of the Prague government's Secretariat for Church Affairs, said in an interview last December that the regime wanted to conclude a treaty with the Vatican and was engaged in regular discussions with Vatican

mr. Hruza, who has been dealing with religious affairs since the 1950s, said the government was ready to discuss the filling of the seven remaining vacant sees. Czechoslovak sources reported that the church hesitated to name candidates for the bishoprics because this exposed them to rejec-

John Paul II in his address raised also the church's concern over government restrictions on the number of priests and its effective intimidation of young men who want to enter seminaries. Two seminaries, one in the Czech re-gion and the other in Slovakia, exist with government authorization. "With sorrow, it must be point-

ed out that the number of seminar-European TV Channel Is Urged in Strasbourg

STRASBOURG - The Europe-

an Parliament called Friday for the

setting up of a new multinational television channel to promote European unity.

The parliament wants the 10 states of the European Economic Community to allocate the fifth tion of the mineral wealth of the

the conference, According to texts that became available Thursday, the critical change would crase a major objective of Third World nations - rigid limits on the metal niches that could be taken from the seabed. Instead, the U.S. amend-

outcomes appear probable. Either the conference will continue past and a few other industrial nations. The prospect of agreement on the U.S. proposals are regarded as unlikely, Third World delegates said.
Until Thursday, the U.S. delega-

description of its objectives and had suggested different ways of them. The Third World insisted that Washington compose specific treaty changes in legal language, and it was these amendments that were circulated. The United States, with varying

contracts for ocean mining "shall at all times be guided by the objec-

could allow the Third World to ex-

thority, would have to approve any change in the treaty.

The U.S. amendments would

nations to approve major rules. The United States would give a

Other important amendments

The Third World countries have fought for the cartel for two reasons. They want to protect the prices of the metals that they produce on land, and they seek precedents for other cartels to prop

Page 6 NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 12 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 1,40 pf 4 pf 10 1,72 5fg 20c 20c 38 — 95 9 14 12 61 6 2030 79 6 813 10. 8 10. 8 27% Koper | 14% Koper | 14% 27% Koper | 14% Koper | 14% Koper | 17% Koper | 15% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12 19th Intaliant 19th Interest 1 TY PIS.76 1914 2114 151 — 14 151 — 14 1524 + 14 1524 + 14 1514 + 14 2344 + 16 2544 - 16 1524 - 16 1524 - 16 1524 - 16 4 3 24 13 1641 19 27 40 7 56 49 4 45 5 1 53 8 34 52 5 184 31% KDI 20% KLM 20% KLM 15% K mari 14 Koisce 36% Karesi 36% Karesi 36% KCPL 12% KCPL 14% KCPL 15% KAPL SPANA 1950年 4 25% 17.0% 17.5% 16.0% 17.0% 28V2 IC Ind 43 IC Ind 43 IC ICA 17 INACIA 17 INACIA 17 INACIA 18 I 2.64 1,70 72% 27% 174 174 17% (25%) 13% (15%) 13% (15%) 15% (1 35/3 59 34/4 17/4 66/9 36 23/9 15/4 15/4 9/2 25/4 25/4 24/4 25 — 4 27 — 4 134 — 9 274 — 9 274 — 9 274 — 9 154 — 1 154 — 1 154 — 1 154 — 1 154 — 1 154 — 1 **Other Stock Markets** Amsterdam 208.50 273.00 159.40 198.60 490.00 4410.00 111.10 27.20 441.00 141.00 144.00 14 70.00 27.5.52 19.7.5.23 19.7.5.23 19.7.6.40 49.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.0 556881589314495510588388377584155777741591518282417777447733550 Close 277.00 775.90 775.90 775.90 775.90 775.90 775.90 775.90 775.00 775 Prev. 277.00 76.10 77.20 86.00 77.20 86.00 125.00 1 March 12, 1982 Singapore Credite Not 4,59,00 Flori 1,000,00 F 4.250.00 1.850.00 44.00 156.250, 3.880.00 37.110, 274.25 74.490, 137.75 2.780.00 755.00 2.860.00 0.114.27.55 1.108.01.10.00 1.1 BLC initi Books and Charles Sheet Sh 170 7.15 2.66 1.78 5.00 10.80 5.19 5.19 5.19 5.19 5.19 5.19 **Paris** Nissan Major Nemura Nem 42.00 141.00 725.00 1271.00 12 Air Liquide Air Liquide Astithom Ait. 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All avoles cents unless marked \$ **Toronto Stocks** 1150 Tris Mi 17600 Trishity Res 4656 TrinAlto UA 47276 TriCan PL 18225 Trisnac 16750 Turbo 5 Unicarp F A 9200 Un Carbid 5146 Union Gos 1560 U Steat 1000 Versil Ci A 100 Versi 99 Support Sup 754+ 54 1776+ 54 1776+ 54 25 + 54 25 - 125 415 25 - 125 415 25 - 15 1274+ 12 25 - 15 25 -31951 AMCA Imm ADIA ANI Propagation ADIA ANI PROPag Closing Prices, March 11, 1982 400 St Brodest 2012 Stete A 2700 Steep R 14472 Sulpetro B 1100 Suncor pr 436 Teck Car A 16038 Teck Car B 200 Teledyne 13629 Teck Car 4920 Thom N A 8207 To Dm B& 700 Troders A 9255 Denison 1790 Dickman B 4790 Dic **Eurocurrency Interest Rates** 5 wiss Franc 5 % - 6 6 % - 6 % 4 % - 6 % 6 % - 7 Dollar D-Mark 14 % - 14 % 9 % - 9 % 14 % - 14 % 9 % - 9 % 14 % - 15 % 9 % - 9 % 14 % - 15 % 9 % - 9 % 14 % - 15 % 9 % - 9 % Selected Over-the-Counter NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected Mailand Security in the country and the countr Closing Prices, March 12, 1982 PionHilla Piestine Possis Piestine Possis Presiden Possis Presiden Presiden Presiden Presiden Presiden Presiden Programmen Presiden Programmen Programmen Programmen Programmen Programmen Programmen Programmen Programmen Presiden President en frankligen i skier fin skier frankligen f Kaisst of Kaist Ka Cardistre Custre European Gold Markets Gold Options (prices to \$/02.) Nav. 14.50-17.50 10.00-13.00 7.00- 9.00 Valeurs White Weld S.A. Montreal Stocks 1. Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva I. Switzerland Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305 Closing Prices, March 11, 1982 CAPITAL AVAILABLE viable international projects. R.E., s. Expansion, Working Capital, Start-s, Stand-by, Letters of Credits and nk Guarantees available. BROKERS INVITED Total Sales 745,368 shares. \$500,000 Minimum excellent U.S. and Foreign Invest-copportunities available. (Said In-ments backed by International Bank Canadian Indexes March 12, 1782 Venture Capital Consultant: 16311 Venture Blvd., Suite 999 Excine, California 91436, U.S.A. Televi, 451355 VENCAP ISA U.S.A. (213) 789-0422 1,549,70 1,549,70 Montreal N.A. 777.77 Torento 1.547.70 1.562.70 Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Taronto: TSE 300 Index.

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Il Duce Vita: Italy in the 1930s



Mussolini in a poster from the 1930s.

by Susan Lumsden

ILAN - In an Italy divided between left-wing and right-wing political extremists, the huge exhibition here on the 1930s, "Gli Anni Trenta: Arte e Cultura in Italia," is a courageous venture indeed. The self-analysis is also efreshing in a country known for its political fudging, where few talk openly about social fragmentation yet concern mounts daily. Finally, when artists and liberal professionals are complaining how difficult it is to work without political party membership and ordinary people frequently champion some sort of return to order unachieved in 35 years of coalition gov-ernment, the exhibition is, at the least, timely.

That it's also the largest, in space used, ever staged in Europe and the most expensive, at more than \$1.5 million, in Italy just add to the debate over "Annitrenta." as it is abbreviated in the posters. Organized by Milan's municipal government (not incidentally a Socialist administration) in 19 sections in 4 main sites around the Piazza del Duomo, "Annitrenta" covers everything from architecture to cinema to industry to fashion. The framework, however, is clearly political from its beginning underground in a renovated World War II bomb shelter.

Here, old newsreels of Mussolini exhorting the masses draw a continuous audience. Reac tions vary: Early on a cold, foggy Saturday morning, a crowd of youths was highly amused by scenes of the Fascist dictator going by train up and down the country, making speeches and kissing babies; the newsreel commenta-tor's references to Mussolini as the "Savior of Peace" was followed by the youths' outright laughter. The elders in the audience, however, seemed rather sentimental over the films of their late leader, shirtless, suntanned and a mite pannchy, stacking wheat and dancing with exuberant peasant

Apart from movie newsreels and the radio, the propaganda instruments of Mussolini's totalitarian regime included posters, citizens' orders of merit, workers' recreation groups and schoolbooks. Some of the titles in view are: "Fascism Explained to Children," "Elements of a Fascist Culture for Every Type of School and Organization," "From the Roman Empire to Imperial Italy." Just before the exhibition opened, the curator of this section, Giordano Bruno Guerri, was obliged to remove its more controversial objects displayed above ground in the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele. These were

banners with Fascist slogans signed with the huge "M" for Mussolim, which was also used as a triumphal arch in Rome in 1938 when Mussolini returned from the Munich Confer-ence. Juxtaposed with 1930s fighter planes in the busy shopping concourse, they were con-sidered too provocative by civic officials. What remains totally faithful to the era is

the tubular structure in the form of a stylized plane identical to the one set up in the galleria by the architects Persico and Nizzoli for the 1934 aeronautical show. Instead of fiery Fascist slogans, the structure now displays such homilies as "Mussolini is always right" and "If you eat too much, you are plundering the na-

There are also lists of statistics showing, in effect, how daily life was better under the Fascist regime. This is what keeps the Fascist memory alive and tempting in Italy today. Not only did the trains run on time, but Italians had a larger middle class and ate more protein than before or since. As the Italian saying goes, "We were better off when we were worse

Indeed, the controversial 1930s offered much to be proud of Today's celebrated Italmuch to be proud of, loday's celebrated training and design in everything from cars to clothes got a footbold through Fascist state subsidies. The great exhibitions, the Monza and Milan Triennales, encouraged excellence through esthetic competition. But the Olivetti typewriters, Lancia cars and Schiaparelli gowns all had to wait until well after the war to capture an international market. Interestingly, the women's 1930s sportswear on display could be worn without apology today; so could the jewelery and the shoes.

Perhaps the Italian genius for survival is best shown in the two sections on the art and architecture of the 1930s. Some of the names attributed to the monumental architecture and decoration of the Fascist regime shown in the Palazzo Reale are also to be found in the rationalist or anti-Fascist art featured in the Sagrato del Duomo. Italians have long separated the dues owed to Caesar and Christ, but have paid them both. Carrà, Campigli and De Chirico were no exceptions.

Unlike his contemporaries Hitler and Stalin, Mussolini made little effort to influence or ban artistic opposition. He didn't have to. While German artists of the 1930s fled, mainly to the United States, the Italians stayed for the most part, pleased to participate on advisory committees and in the great exhibitions: It was the

Continued on page 9W



Ansel Adams on a Pacific Ocean beach near his home.

Ansel Adams, In Focus at 80

by Robert Strand

ARMEL, Calif. - Ansel Adams, America's photographer laureate, says one problem with younger craftsmen is that they don't believe in hard work. Speaking in his home here, Adams, who turned 80 last month, says that he still works eight-hour days and that for him "retire-ment would be terrible."

"I feel good," continues Adams, who has had a heart bypass operation. "I just get tired

This summer, for the first time in decades, Adams will not visit his beloved Yosemite Valley to conduct a workshop for young photogra-phers: The altitude has begun to bother him. He will instead teach the students near his

water in front of a 25-foot-high window looking onto the rugged coastline. As the sun goes down, he jumps up, exclaiming, "Have you ever seen a green flash?" Sure enough, his eye has found in the sunset a brief aquamarine effect in the diffusion of colors.

The treatment of light is an Adams speciali-ty. The "zone system" of light exposures, universally taught in college courses, was his invention. In photographic history, Adams is also noted for visualizing — before snapping the shutter — "the found object" with all the passion it can invoke. "I see the photograph in my mind's eye," he explains. "I make it and give it to you as the equivalent of what I felt

Adams' works are dramatic, with commanding themes: His prints of the West defined the region for most Americans. His art distinguishes between the camera's documentary uses and its esthetic - or emotional - uses What's wrong with contemporary photography is a lack of esthetic motivation, says Adams arguing that photographers did a somewhat better job during the Civil War than during recent military conflicts. Adams also thinks creative photographers today suffer from a lack of something to say, a condition that he says might be remedied by some large new experience shared by society, such as the Great

In his workshops, Adams has taught nearly 5,000 young photographers, an experience that prompts him to complain about "a disturbing lack of craftmanship."

"Artistic success requires hard work," he says. "You have to do it in music, but photographers don't believe it. They think you just take a picture." Besides technical skill, Adams feels creative success requires knowing life as a whole; a person needs something to express. "I know that sounds a little pompous, but it's

Adams credits his own meticulousness and structural photographic perceptions to long bours as a boy at the piano under the tutelage of a Prussian music professor. Adams says he nearly achieved the level of a concert pianist, and occasionally still plays despite his now-arthritic fingers.

He grew up in San Francisco. In the 1906 earthquake, the boy, then 4, was tumbled by an aftersbock into a brick wall, breaking his nose and leaving him with an obvious distor-tion. The family doctor said fix it when he ma-tures. Adams chuckles. "But of course I never

did mature, so I still have the nose."
His career was ultimately determined by a 1916 trip to Yosemite Valley with his father and a Kodak Brownie box camera. It was at Yosemite that Adams was married more than 50 years ago, saw the birth of one of his two children and tramped through the mountains as a guide and photographer for the Sierra Club. The association with the Sierra Club, for which he was a director for 34 years, brought Adams to the forefront as a conservationist and a photographer of natural wonders.

But his early pictures were not exceptional. For the young man the camera was a tool "to record where I went and who I was with — what tree I slept under." A big change occurred with the famous 1927 photo of Half Dome in Yosemite that Adams says was the first in which he employed "visualization," or deciding in advance how the result would look.

Then, in 1929 at a friend's house in Taos, N.M., Adams met Paul Strand, a photographer 16 years his senior. Looking over Strand's shoulder, Adams saw negatives that "flipped me out" because of their deliberate composition. "Strand was the turning point," he says. I came home thinking, 'Now photography exists. That convinced me I really wanted to be a photographer."

These days Adams rarely picks up a camera. Instead, he spends his mornings making prints from thousands of negatives he has collected. A single print takes many attempts and hours. ("The negative is the score," he has often said. "The print is the performance.") Afternoons are spent writing on a word processor, a ma-chine that delights Adams, a lover of technology. Having written voluminously about his art,

he is finishing an autobiography.

Books of his photographs have sold more than a million copies and a single oversized Adams print recently went for \$71,000. Prices skyrocketed when he stopped making commer-cial prints in 1976, restricting his output by contract to projects for museums and public exhibits. As a result, the new prices benefit dealers, not necessarily Adams. Current prices, he says with a laugh, are ridiculous. "Don't they know I'm not dead vet?"

O1982 United Press Intern

Why Do Designer Clothes Cost So Much?

by John Duka

president of Henri Bendel, recently called some of them "frankly immoral." Helen Galland, the president of Bonwit Teller, said that some of them "were not realistic." And Marvin Traub, the chairman of Bloomingdale's, allowed that many of them "were extremely expensive."
What this group of leading New York re-

tailers was referring to, in surprisingly forthright terms, were the prices of last fall's designer clothing.

In the last two years the prices of designer fashions have increased as much as 50 percent, in part because of increases in labor, fabric and inflationary pressure. In 1980, for example, a Perry Ellis striped linen blazer cost \$190. This spring, a similar striped linen blazer costs \$290. And a suede skirt from Calvin Klein that cost \$320 in 1980 cost \$550 for a longer, fuller version last fall.

Until last fall, stores here say, they had encountered little consumer resistance to the prices of either foreign or U.S. designer goods. The top sellers, almost without exception, were expensive merchandise: imports, evening clothes, better American designer clothing and suede. In other words, the creme. Consumers, says Jean Rosenberg, vice president and merchandise director of Bendel's, were "buying freely." Retailers were optimistic. And, more than once, they voiced the sentiment that no matter how much the price of this merchandise increased, there always seemed to be the customer willing to pay it.

But in October the stores experienced a precipitous drop in sales, lasting to January, that officials now attribute to price. Major clothing

stores discovered that there may be far fewer customers willing to pay high prices.

As Ellis says, "Most of us have decided that we need less. People are going for quality. You have to really need or want something to buy

But why do clothes cost so much? Is it design innovation we pay for? Is it quality of [abric? Workmanship? Dare we mention beauty? Or, as many consumers fear, are we really being ripped off? Are clothes being given unre-alistic markups by the stores? Are we merely

paying for a designer's name? "No," says Klein, "the consumer is not pay-ing for a designer's name. The cost of fabric and labor rises every year. Suede costs \$4 per square foot, and one suede dress takes 40 square feet. Clothing that requires more fabric or complicated detailing is more expensive. We don't give my clothes an extra markup because they're mine. That would be foolish."

The fact is that everything one sees on a garment, from a buttonhole to pin tucks, costs something. They key words in figuring the costs of garments are fabric, labor and markup. To the layman, however, these are at best cryptic terms. But how all three work together is vermane to understanding the pricing of to-

The price of every garment is broken down, or "priced out," in a number of steps on calculation sheets. The price of materials includes not just the amount of yardage or fabric needed to make a garment, but the trimmings it may require — the buttons, zippers, braid and internal foundation cloth. A skirt that is about and narrow costs less than a full, calf-length

skirt because it requires less fabric. Labor costs include every step required to make a garment, and that cost is what the designer pays the contractor, the person who em-ploys the sewers, pressers, finishers, cutters of fabric, the drapers and even the janitors. If a hem on a dress or blouse is hand-rolled, for example, the hand-roller must be paid and \$4 is added to the price. Three buttonholes may cost 15 cents. If a garment needs as many as eight different steam-pressings for proper shape, each pressing costs. This season, as in seasons past, the cost of the yardage, or fabric, has increased by a little more than 10 percent.

So has the price of labor. But there are buttonholes and there are buttonholes. Leonard Bergstein, the production manager at Bill Blass, says, "I can make any garment for any price, and what looks like the same garment at different prices. But if you pay less for your labor, you'll end up with stitches that are farther apart, with garments

that aren't as well made." One of Bill Blass' crepe de chine overblouses

for spring required one and three-quarter yards of fabric at \$29.25 a yard, bringing the total fabric price to \$51.19. Trimmings brought the total cost of materials up to \$59. Then the cost of labor, \$59, was added. To this, what are known as fringe costs are added, which cover Social Security and health benefits for the contractor's workers as well as the contractor's overhead and profit. The fringe costs

were \$24.78. The total cost, then, of the blouse to Blass was \$143.28. This is where markup comes in. For the designer, markup has traditionally determined the wholesale price at which he will sell the finished garment to the department store and it is, again traditionally, usually double the actual cost of producing the garment. "Markup," says Bergstein, "is the amount of money the accountant tells us we need to pay the opera-ting expenses of our company and to make a profit."

Operating expenses, however, also cover business expenses that have more to do with life style than with fabric prices - lunches with clients, limousine service, even nighttime

entertaining
Thus, the blouse that cost Blass \$143.28 is marked up to \$295 wholesale, the price the store pays for it. (There is a discount for payment within 10 days.) The store, in turn, marks up the price to the consumer so that it, too, can cover its overhead and make a profit. Standard markup again is double. So what started out as a \$143.28 blowse ultimately became one that retailed for \$600.

adhere to the 100 percent markup. Sometimes, the markup is less. If the designer feels that a particular garment will be a top seller, he will ask for a smaller markip so that more garments are ordered by the store.
"Markup is also a visual thing," Ellis says.

smaller markup."

And sometimes the markup is more than

But neither stores nor designers always

"If you apply the markup formula to every garment, it doesn't always work. The standard markup is often too much for what the gar-

100 percent. Imported clothing is given a standard markup of three times the wholesale cost by stores. If, for example, the wholesale price

of a garment from a Enropean designer is \$200, the "landed" cost, the amount paid when the garment literally lands in the United States - \$200 plus duty, shipping and insurance - will be about \$300 to the retailer. The store will then double that amount, charging the consumer \$600.

Most retailers take more or less the same markup on identical garments. Where they can ethically charge more than the standard 100 percent markup, however, is on exclusive items or on garments that are made under their private labels. "If you have an exclusive," says one merchandise manager, "you can have you own markup."

Increasingly, merchants are also using a form of retailing called "private label." This means, for example, that a store orders garments to its own specifications from a contrac-tor, more or less eliminating the name designer as middleman. If the contractor charges the store \$25 for a pair of trousers, the store can raise that price to \$100, make a nice profit on its investment and still offer the consumer a

product of fairly good quality.

As one retailer says, "The retail line is that private label is one way to maximize the individuality of the stores. It's really just a good way to make money."

But that is, after all, what stores must do.

And, as Kal Ruttenstein, vice president and fashion director of Bloomingdale's, says, "It's getting harder every year to make a buck."

Indeed it is. If the prices of fabric and labor

are increasing, so are the operating costs of department stores. And all along the way, designers and retailers must absorb these increases and try, at the same time, to stay afloat. But what about the consumer? Stores and designers say they are trying to put more value into their clothing. They say they are trying to

hold the line on price. However, Traub, the Bloomingdale's chairman, says, "Although clothing prices are not going to go up dramati-

cally, they can't go down."

That may be, but if the consumer finds the prices for the new spring clothes are too steep, she may do what a good many did last season - wait for those markups to get marked down.

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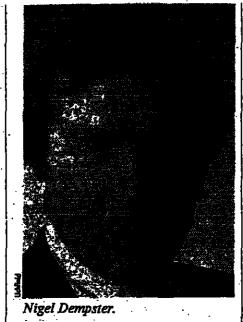
Dempster, Dumpster of the Royal Dirt

by Jean Rafferty

ONDON — "American gossip has no nitty-gritty. It stops at the front door. English gossip starts at the bedroom door," says Nigel Dempster, a leader of the pack of Fleet Street columnists who write the daily diaries that appear in most Brit-ish national newspapers — diaries that range from stylish essays in the quality papers down to the frank obsession with the peccadilloes of the privileged shown by the popular press.

Demoster, 40, who has been editing the livey Daily Mail gossip column since 1973, is note concerned with the faults and foibles of he famous than with subtle considerations of politics and finance. So it is no surprise to find its best-selling book on Princess Margaret lixerally sprinkled with "jazzy holidays, achilery and divorces" — passimes Dempster says it spends his life writing about — even though his time the bedroom door in question is in Censington Palace.

"I'm not a gushy biographer," says Dempher with some understatement. He describes he book — "H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, A Life Unfulfilled" — which added 225,000 copes to the Daily Mail's 1.9 million circulation vhen it was serialized, as a "royal first." "It is book that lays bare personal relationships. here has never been a royal book with direct



quotes before, and there has never been a royal book with sex '

Dempster's opus got its start 12 years ago in a meeting with the princess on the Caribbean

island of Mustique, where much of the book's action takes place. "Over the years, I've spent hours with Princess Margaret — on Mustique and in London," he says. "We've been friendly ever since that first meeting. She rings me; I ring her. Every quote in the book is a quote to

Some of the quotes make slow reading, he concedes, especially the historical resume of the princess youth that begins the book. "I don't think Princess Margaret did anything wrong until Chapter 5," says Dempster, who admits to having been slightly bored with his dip into history. "But it was interesting to see that she was turned down by two dukes before she even fell in love with Peter Townsend." Dempster soon puts history aside, as he de-

scribes the strain in the Princess' marriage to the Earl of Snowdon and turns to immuendos of a royal drug overdose and intimations of royal "emotional involvements" and "dalliance" with, among others, the late Robin Douglas-Home, jazz-pianist nephew of the for-mer prime minister, the Earl of Lichfield, Mar-garet's distant cousin, and actor Peter Sellers, culminating in a full report of the princess' seven-year friendship with Roddy Llewellyn,

17 years her junior.

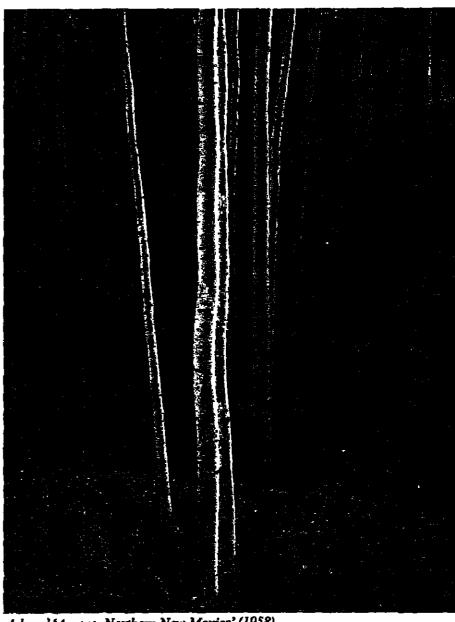
Other choice bits of gossip concern Lord Snowdon's bobenian behavior, which attracted comment even before the wedding — when his first two choices for best man were unacceptable to the Palace. His final choice, says

Dempster, was "refreshingly heterosexual." Demoster says that Snowdon had liaisons during his marriage and describes the end of an affair with Lady Jacqueline Rufus-Isaacs, daughter of the Marquess of Reading. When the story broke, Lady Jacqueline rang Snowdon from ex-boyfriend Demoster's hotel room in Gstaad, Switzerland, then went back to her chalet, where she later, according to Dempster, became involved with a future royal escort — Liewellyn

Although not all readers will have the advantage of referring to Dempster's column to keep the cast of wayward anistocrats straight, he expects it not to matter. "The Earl of Snowdon and the Earl of Lichfield are very well known in the States, and even if you don't know the present Earl of Marlborough or the Duke of Buccleuch, you know they are very rich. There are very few people in the book who aren't extremely rich, and the very rich are identifiable. The life I am writing about is

Demoster says the Princess was "slightly dewhen the book came out, although he arranged to have the serialization appear while she was on Mustique. "The only way she can judge public reaction is by people writing to her. When she got back she found a lot of sympathetic letters from people who said they

Continued on page 8W



Adams' 'Aspens, Northern New Mexico' (1958).

by Patricia Wells

ARIS — Young and aspiring French chefs have a real problem these days in

France. If diners want classic cuisine,

they head for a classic bistro or restau-

where they know the reputation of an

established chef and know exactly what they're gerting into. Conversely, almost no one will volunteer an honest preference for nouvelle cu-

isine, unless of course he wishes to be ridi-

of young French chefs.

culed. Such is the fashion of food, and the fate

Neither will many upwardly mobile French

chefs deny that, if given half a chance, they'd

really rather be working in America, prefera-

bly New York City, Boston or anywhere along

the California coast. (Some, having been

wooed to Texas by chain-hotel restaurants,

even confess a desire to set up shop there.)

François Mitterrand and the Socialist govern-ment have done little to instill the French

So, at least to appear as though they're mov-ing ahead, chefs who have decided to stay here

talk a lot about cuisine moderne, the latest hy-

brid of classic and nouvelle. There's a lot of

talk but, frankly, there are only a handful of French chefs who really understand nouvelle

and even fewer with the talent, creativity and

ability to pull off cuisine moderne. Chef Joël

Robuchon, who left the Hotel Nikko's Les

Célébrités to take over Jamin in mid-Decem-ber, seems to understand. He calls his imagina-

Take one look at the physical menu itself -

comtemporary, esthetic, crisply clean — and you have an idea. The food follows suit. Two

of Robuchon's signature dishes include pigeon and roast lamb, both cooked en croûte de sel, or surrounded by a thick crust of sait. The sait serves both as a cooking vessel and a mild flavoring agent, and seals in the natural flavors

tive cuisine moderne, and that it is.

cadre de cuisine with a sense of security.

Between Classic and Nouvelle

new, but Jamin's specific preparation is.

What's also moderne is his execution of such

classics as tarte tatin, (here given a distinctly American flavor by the addition of plump ra-

isins and a sprinkling of cinnamon), his inclu-

sion of mashed potatoes like mother never

made and an updated version of graviax (here, raw salmon sliced paper thin and marinated in a blend of salt, sugar and fennel seeds.) What Robuchon has figured out is that

those who eat out in France day in and day

out (and even those who don't) want to be

surprised, but they don't want to be toyed with. No kiwis, no rose petals, no cute little dishes there just for the sake of esthetics. Ro-

buchon is concerned that his food has taste,

The dishes cooked in the crust of salt are a

case in point. Robuchon played around with

the classic preparations, cooked almost peasant-style, in a huge mound of coarse salt. While it worked, it didn't make for very ele-

gant table presentation, with salt flying all about as the dishes were served. Finally, Robuchon came up with the answer: Make a pastry of coarse salt, fine salt, egg whites and flour, then add some rosemary and thyme. The pigeon (served in the fall and winter months) is

also stuffed with wild thyme, to give the meat

a gamey flavor, and slices of fresh black truffle are wedged under the skin, for a sublime dish.

The lamb, currently on the menu, is laced with parsley and gartic before cooking, and comes

out rosy, warm and fragrant.
Other imaginative dishes include his salade

de moules en Bolero (a refreshing and cool

blend of mussels, tiny chunks of avocado and tomato, in a bath of lightly curried mayon-naise, thinned with mussel liquor) his parpiette

de lapereau aux choux (rabbit stuffed with cabbage, rillettes de lapin, cabbage, mushrooms and ham) and the salad of langoustines, sweet-breads, vegetables and truffles.

and that it tastes and looks good.

Page 834

VIENNA, Alte Schmiede (tel: 57.96.32)

— Mar. 18: Lin Ping and Bai Xinfeng.
Chinese classical dance. Mar. 19: Sanjukta Panigrahi, Indian music and

dance seminar.

•English Theater (tel: 42.12.60) — to
Mar. 20: Ruth Brinkmann portrays Mar. 20: Ruth Brinkmann portrays Ruth Draper's company of comic and dramatic characters (Levy). •Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Mar. 15: Musica Antiqua, Bernhard Klebel conductor (Gabrieli, Monteverdi). Mar.

16: Vasilij Lobanov, piano recital (Schubert, Liszt). Mar. 17: Johann Schubert, piano recital (Mozart, Haydn), Mar. 18: Roman Nodel violin, Claus Christian Schuster piano (Bec-thoven, De Falla). Mar. 19: Yo Yo Ma cello, Emanuel Ax piano (Chopin, Brahms). i). am das 20 Jahrhunderts (tel: I) — To Apr. 13: "Oskar 65.51.21) — To Apr. 13: Kokoschka."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal (tel: 218.12.01) — Mar. 16-19: New Ballets by Manrice Béjart.

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) — Mar. 16: Clandio Arrau, piano recital (program to be announced). Mar. 17: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Engene Ormandy conductor, Bella Davidovitch piano (Rossini, Dvórak, Tchaikovsky). Mar. 19: Belgian National Orchestra, Mario Venzago conductor, Dominione Cornal piano nonal Orchestra, Mario Venzago con-ductor, Dominique Cornil piano (Tchaikovsky).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Mar. 13: "Richard II," Royal Shakespeare Company. Royal Shakespeare Company.

Barbican Center (tel: 628.87.95) —
Mar. 14, 15 and 17: London Symphony
Orchestra, Rudolph Serkin piano (Mozart). Mar. 19: English Chamber Orchestra, Raymond Leppard conductor (Bach). Exhibition Hall of the Barbican
Center To 10: 20: 45 fremath. Center — To Jnn. 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of Man 1945-54."

• Chelsea Old Town Hall — To Mar.
20: 54th Chelsea Antiques Fair.
• Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Mar. 13-14: Moscow Balalaika Orches-tra, Nicolai Nekrassov director (a pro-

tra, Nicolai Neicrascov director (a pro-gram of folk songs, music and dances).
Mar. 16: London Philharmonic Orches-tra, High Wolff conductor, Mstislav Rostropovich cello (Rossini, Berlioz).
Mar. 17: BBC Symphony Orchestra with BBC Symphony Chorus, Rudolph Barshai conductor, Stephen Bishop-Fource-tich visue, Felicity Lott song-Kovacevich piano, Felicity Lott soprano (Beetnoven).

"Tate Gallery (tel: \$21.13.13). Exhibitions — To Apr. 4: "Lionel Constable."

To Mar. 28: "Meredith Frampton," retrospective. To Apr. 12: "Landseer."

To Jun. 27: "Turner and the Sea."

From Mar. 9: "The Print Collection: A Selection." PRANCE

PARIS, American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — Mar. 18-19: "La Sirémi," (Johnson) by POpéra de Quatre Notes. •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To April 19: "Jackson

understood her problems. That cheered her up, and now she likes it."

It may come as a relief to Buckingham Pal-

ace to that hear Dempster does not plan a ca-

reer of writing books about the royals. "I think

this is a one-off. Princess Margaret is the only

royal I know. She is friendly towards me be-

cause I have been sympathetic towards her. She doesn't mind when I write about her be-

cause I am 100 percent accurate." Accuracy is

vital in the gossip-columnist's world, Dempster

points out, because his subjects have both the

Despite what many might term the irrever-

ence of his material, he insists that the majori-

ty of his English critics think he didn't go far

enough. "I was writing this book with limited

cooperation," he says. "It's like being given one spoon of caviar, then asking for two."

youthful success as a "deb's delight." Born in

India of Australian parents, he was expelled

from an English private school, then worked briefly for Lloyds, at the Stock Exchange and

in advertising. His major occupation, however,

was attending debutante parties and balls, and

he retains an encyclopedic memory of the

thousands of people he met during that time.
"I must have known everybody who was worth knowing in London," he says. "At the

age of 17, I was dining at 10 Downing Street with Anne Faber [Prime Minister Harold Mac-

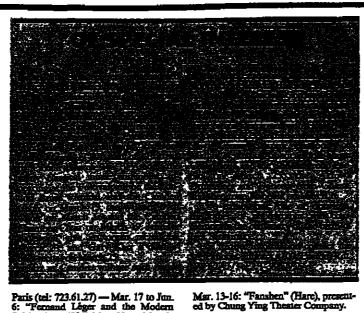
millan's granddaughter] and at No. 11 with Caroline Maudling [the Chancellor of the Exchequer's daughter]. At a very early age, I knew a lot of people."

ITC

When he went to work for the now-rival

The insider's view stems from Dempster's

time and the money to sue.



TALY

ROME Auditorium del Foro Italico

ROME Auditorium del Foro Italico (tel: 654.37.26) — Mar. 16: Radio-Tele-vision Symphonic Orchestra, Gabriele Ferro conductor, Eugene Istomin piano (Beethoven, Schubert). «Centre Culturel Français de Rome — Echibition Hall — To Mar. 25: "Bran-cusi Photographer," exhibition.

JAPAN

TORYO, Kanagawa Kemmin Hall (tel: 045.662.5901) — Mar. 14: French National Orchestra, Lorin Mazzel conduc-

tor (Dvorak, Beethoven). «Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 356.11.11) — Mar. 18: Yomiwi Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Antal Doran conductor, Ilse

Von Alpenheim piano (Haydu,

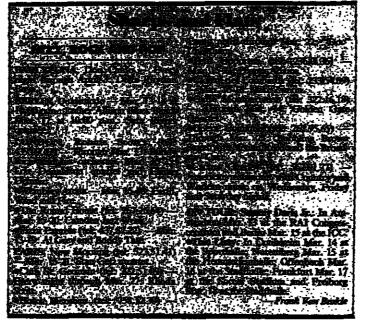
Paris (tel: 723.61.27) - Mar. 17 to Jun. 6: "Fernand Loger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1930." Mar. 19 to May 9: "Five Modern Chinese Painters." Musée de la Poste (tel: 320.15.30) -Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.28.38) — Mar. Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.28.33) — Mar. 15: Yo-Yo Ma, viola recital (Bach).
Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.36.27) — Mar. 14: Katia and Marielle Labèque piano, Jean-Clande Dewele alto (Bartok, Stravinsky).

Mar. 16: Finchas Zukerman violin, Mart Neikrug piano (Brahms)

Théâtre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30) —

Through March: "Noces de Sang," (Lorca), performed by Antonio Gades TOULOUSE, Théâtre du Capitole (tel: 23.21.35) — Mar. 13-14, 16-17: "Porgy and Bess," by the New York Harlem Opera Ensemble.

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Center (tel: 523.05.27), Shouson Theater — •Riccar Art Museum (tel: 571,32,54) — Through March: "Ukiyo-E Landscape



William Hickey column in the Daily Express in 1963, gossip items were culled by cultivating butlers and chauffeurs and a few high-society

moles. "It was a them-and-us situation," says

Dempster. "When I was hired it was the first

time they had hired somebody already in the

He admits his choice of occupation drasti-

sands, but when I became a journalist, that

dwindled down to a few hundred. People voted with their feet."

He moved to the Daily Mail in 1971. Now

most of his stories come from the people in-

volved. "Some of those people I knew have

become very snooty, but a lot still talk to me,"

he says. "Not everyone is stuffy. They don't

mind being talked about. The Earl of Suffolk,

He argues that being written about is the price to be paid for having a good time. "It's better to be in a gossip column than to be ig-

nored. If you want to remain in Hunting-

donshire aiming your 12-bore at the pheasants

and having a boring time, you can. But if you want to have fun, then you will be written

about. I am the ringmaster of the social whirl."

On a typical day, Dempster is up at 7 a.m. takes a long run or plays squash for an hour at

his club, the RAC in Pall Mall. After a swim in

its Italian marble pool, he gets to his office at 11 and answers his mail. Lunch is often with

someone he writes about, then back to the office and a series of phone calls. "We gossip," he says. The column is written either with the

Back home in Chelsea, Demoster spends an

help of his three assistants or alone.

Switzerland

July-August

for example, likes to see his name in print."

inner sanctum

Exhibition," with works by Hokuszi, Hiroshige and Kuniyoshi.

Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11)

Mar, 17: L'Orchestre de Festival de Musique de Chambre de Paris, Bennard Thomas conductor, Eric Heidsieck pi-sno, Constantin Bobesco violin (Mozart, Vivaldi).

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — Mar. 13: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Edo de Waart conductor, Orchestra, End de Waart Controller, Horacio Guierrez piano (Ketting, Rachmainov), Mar. 17: The Polish Chamber Orchestra, Jerzy Maksymiuk conductor, Vera Beths violin (Lutoslav-

Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) —
Mar. 14: Netherlands Opera: The
Rake's Progress" (Stravinsky). Mar. 1718: Netherlands National Bullet: "Grosse Fudge / Apollon Musagète / Theme and Variations."

ROTTERDAM, De Doelen - Mar. 18-19: Rotterdam Philharmonic Or-chestra, Eugene Ormandy conductor, Bella Davidovich piano (Rossini, Saint-

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, rue Charles-Galland 2 — To Apr. 25: "Les peintres Genevois descendent dans la me." exhibition.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Equity Library (tel: 663.20.28) — From March 12: "Nymph Errant," Clint Atkinson director, music and lyrics by Cole Porter (U.S. prem-

erie). ● Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914, exhibition.

•International Center of Photography •International Center of Photography
— To Mar. 21: "Avant-Garde Photography in Germany, 1919-1939," exhibition of 200 photographs.

•Whitney Museum of American Art
(tel: 570.36.33) — To May 2: "John
Cage: Graphic Work," exhibition.

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 41.44.49)

— Mar. 13: "Madame Butterfly," Mar. 14: "The Nuteracker." Mar. 15, 18: "The Turk in Italy." Mar. 19: "Swan Lake."

Dake."

Philharmonie (tel: 83.40.94) — Mar.
13-15: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra,
Zubin Mehta conductor (Bruckner).

Staatsbibliothek (tel: 17.33.64) —
Mar. 15-16: Kreuzberger String Quartet (Berlinger Berling). et (Becthoven, Berg).

Staatliche Museen Prenssischer Kniturbesitz — To Apr. 25; "The Horses of
San Marco," exhibition.

San Marco, "exhibition.

FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater, Englishspeaking theater (tel: 63.64.64) — Mar.

17-19: "Happy Days," (Beckett).

Frankfurt Opera House (tel:
25.62.529) — Mar. 13: "The Flying
Dutchman." Mar. 17: "Don Giovann." Mar. 19 "Otello."

HAMBURG, Hamburger Kunsthalle — From Mar. 12: "From Michelangelo to Gericault," exhibition. •Staatsoper — Mar. 13, 19: "La Traviata." Mar. 14, 18: "Don Giovanni." MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16) — Mar. 14: "Nora," (Ibsen), Ingmar Bergman director.

hour with his daughter Louisa, 3 this May, be-fore going out, often to the theater or ballet, with his wife, Lady Camilla, daughter of the late Duke of Leeds. He describes her as "very

unconventional. She doesn't like the aristocra-

"One thing I don't do is go to nightclubs.

He does, however, go to some parties. "The

big bashes are given by public relations men. The best party in Gstaad is thrown by Louis

Gérard, the jeweler. Dukes, duchesses, queens

and me. Regine gives great parties, but she wants something out of it so she invites Prin-cess Caroline of Monaco and me to write

about her. Princess Caroline either accepts she

Dempster's attitude towards the people he

writes about is colored by his Australian ori-

gins. "I'm a classless colonial," he says. "Aus-

tralia is a very classless society. Everyone is as

good as the next person." Using stories about the people your publisher's wife parties with might give lesser gossipmongers pause for thought; Lady Rothermere, he says, rang up in

some distress after he printed a particularly

But Dempster remains unrepentant. "I'm very moral," he insists. "I don't like to see peo-

ple getting away with cheating in the City, or getting drunk at weddings and killing children

in their cars. You don't get into my column until you've sinned. Until the British stop dei-

virulent report from Gstaad recently.

fying the aristocracy, I'm in business."

will be written about or sits home and sulks."

They are very tatty nowadays, full of rock-and-

cy; in fact, she's almost a republican.

bel's and they don't allow journalists."

by Waverley Root

When you come upon Minerve it looks at first sight as though it were floating between earth and sky. It is entered across a bridge too narrow for two cars to pass each other, pedestrians cross it with a certain anguish, a feeling of insecurity bred of conscionsness of the profound chasm beneath one's feet and the apparent fragility of a bridge that looks as if it might give way under the passer's weight. I experienced the same feeling once before, crossing a similarly narrow bridge over a similar deep cleft in the rock on which stands the Algerian city of Constantine, into which Roman legionnaires used to toss natives whose existence

reserves the most remarkable mementos in France, the petrified imprints of bure feet, hands and knees, pressed into the soft clay of the cave floors many millennia ago, which then hardened and were preserved for our wonderment today. The caves are still inhabited, but not by primitive man; they are sought out in

The man I had come to visit was not living in a cave simply because he lacked more up-to-date accommodations; he was the father of the proprietor of the well-appointed hotel where I was staying in Beziers, whom I was accompanying on a filial pilgrimage. The cave was comfortably furnished, fitted out even with such electrical appliances as would work on batteries - no refrigerator, but the depths of the cave were cool enough so that he didn't need one, and no television, which, given the

I thought the modern caveman's existence delightful as we sat just outside the entrance to his prehistoric abode, lunching leisurely in a sun whose heat was tempered by the cool breath of the cave behind us. It was

Asphodel! The mythical flower of the dead! I think that before this moment it had never occured to me that asphodel existed, except as an maginary flower invented by the ancients to embellish the country of their shades. But since it did exist, this was surely the right place to come upon it, for at Minerve I was in the midst of the Elysian Fields.

Through the linguistic erosions and accretions of time, the name Styx became, in Celtic, Atax. Atax moved into Latin as Attagus, and Attagus was in turn Frenchified into Aude, the river which runs by Narbonne, the first important town west of Beziers and Minerve. "Here a Ligurian people, the Elycians, formed a state which...was, at the time of the Homeric epic, the state symbolizing the marvelous, blessed and distant land to which the dead retired," wrote Heari Hubert in "Les Celtes." They took their name from their capital, Elycia (spell it Elysia if you want), supposed to have been founded by Hercules. Elycia has been identified by modern archaeologists as an oppidum, a Roman provincial strongpoint, whose ruins have been uncovered on the eminence of Montlaures, 4 or 5 miles from Narbonne, about 15 from Minerve. Minerve is in the Elysian Fields, and it is there that the asphodel grows.

Some dishes need work. Namely the origon souffices an citron vert, with orders unapposi-ingly as thick as pancakes, and the chocolate mousse and chocolate mousse cake, both nicely textured, but prepared with bland and mediocre chocolate.

What's not very pleasant about Jamin is the service. The welcome is amiling, warm and not the least bit condescending. But things fall apart after that, Refuse to take the waiter's advice on your order, and you may wait 20 minutes for him to recover from the insult and reappear. The wine list can take forever, requests for mineral water go unhooded, and even when the restaurant seems to have cleared out, it can take 20 minutes to set the

In visiting restaurants for reviews, I commonly make three visits, usually scheduling dinner for two during the week, dinner for two couples on a weekend, and a hunch with one or more female friends. It's the all-female lunch that is usually the ultimate test: pairs or groups of women still receive shouldy treat-ment in many French restaurants. Jamin failed the test, miserably. Service that had before been friendly, if slow, now turned pathetically condescending, and even slower. Errors appeared on the bill, in their favor. If I had not had two fine meals there previously, I'd never

Jamin offers a good 110-franc menu at both lunch and dinner; and has a reasonably good wine list. Try the 1969 Savigny (80 francs a half-bottle), the dry, white 1976 Clos de Mouche (115 francs a half-bottle) and the 1967 Château Meyney (140 francs). Prices for a meal, wine and service generally run about 250 francs about 250 francs, about \$40.

Jamin, 32 rue de Longchamp, Paris 16, tel: 727.12.27. Closed Saturday and Sunday and month of July. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa.

Aflower in the Land of the Dead

ARIS - The village of Minerve, in Lower Languedoc, occupies a unique situation. It is lozenge-shaped, like the Ile de la Cité in Paris, the characteristic form of islands in strongly flowing rivers, whose two ends have been whittled down by the constant erosion of the passing waters. The Seine did this to the lie de la Cité and the Cesse to Minerve, an island too, with the difference that the Seine is still there, but the Cesse, having dug a hole for itself in the permeable rock of the region, has flowed away, leaving Minerve apparently suspended in mid-air, separated from the land around it by the narrow dry moat that the Cesse drilled deeply into the earth before it went away.

displeased them.

I went to Minerve to call on a troglodyte. The region has harbored summer by local vacationists, for whom the cool shelter of the caves serves as protection against the fierce heat of the meridional sun.

quality of summer programs, was something of a relief.

with regret that I left, accompanied by my host, across the sparse vegeta-tion of this seemingly ungrateful soil, which, nevertheless, was spotted with small flowers of modest hues. I picked one unfamiliar yellow flower and asked, "What is this?" "Asphodel," he replied.

Where were the Elysian Fields? The road to them, we are told by Homer, lay across the Styx. Then where was the Styx?



Minerve's asphodel.

I doubt if anyone today, even in the Lower Languedoc, thinks of asphodel as a major food. Yet Henry Phillips, in "The Companion for the Kitchen Garden," published in London in 1831, wrote, "Asphodel was to the ancient Greeks what the potato is to us, a bread plant, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. It has long given way to its successors in favor." I fear that its value can be too highly estimated, and that Phillips has done it.

It is true that the ancients are a number of bulbs and roots that we have abandoned today, and that asphodel was one of them. But it seems to have appealed chiefly to the poorer Greeks who could afford nothing better, as is implied even by the praise bestowed upon it by its most outspoken defender. Hesiod, who chided those "fools...who know not what advantage there is in mallow and asphodel." Its starchy root can indeed be eaten as a vegetable, used to make flour, or distilled (the last came later, for the ancients had not learned the art of distillation, though fermentation was of course possible.) Theophrastus extended the usefulness of asphodel beyond that of its roots; he said that the stalks were fried and the seeds roasted. Pliny reported that the roots were cooked among the embers of the hearth, to be eaten with salt and oil, and were also mashed together with figs to provide an appreciated dessert. The Greeks were also said to have used asphodel as a seasoner.

But what was the asphodel the ancients ate? Lexicographers tend to equate it with Asphodeline lutea. It does not really much matter, since the Greeks knew both and called them both, indifferently, "asphodel;" and so do we in popular usage today. There are in fact two genera: Asphodelus is native to the Mediterranean basin and southern Asia, Asphodeline to the Mediterranean alone. According to the botanists, to whom we must listen respectfully since it is they who do the naming, the members of Asphodelus are not true asphodels. Asphodelus ramosus in any case does not fit the description of the asphodel of the dead, for it does not have yellow flowers, but white ones; Asphodeline latea does have yellow ones.

Today, so far as I know, asphodel (of Asphodelus, not of Asphodeline)

is consumed only in Africa, and but rarely there. The leaves of Asphodelus flatulosus (bou slima in Arabic) are eaten occasionally in East Africa, while the roots of Asphodelus tenuifolius provide a not excessively popular vegetable for Libyans. Otherwise, the asphodel, as food, seems to be dead, and is in its rightful place in the Elysian Fields.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

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The Royal Dirt Continued from page 7W

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Finnish Design at a Stroller's Pace

by R. W. Apple Jr.

ELSINKI - Man for man and woman for woman, Finland has probably produced as much good design in the last three decades as any other country. Much of it is available outside Finland, but it can be difficult to find and is invariably rather expensive because of shipping costs and duty.

The visitor to Helsinki, on the other hand, can find most of the best on or near a downtown street with the jawbreaking name of Pobjoisesplanadi, which means, more or less, Northern Boulevard. Almost without exception, the prices will be considerably lower and the selection considerably better than outside Finland.

Pohjoisesplanadi, at least the part that con-cerns us here, runs four or five blocks from the Swedish Theater to the open public market. Popping in and out of the stores makes a pleasant and unusual half-day stroll through a kind of ad hoc museum of design where you can buy the exhibits.

The first cross street as you start out from the theater is called Keskuskatu. A few steps to the north, on the tight side at No. 4, you will find the Rautatalo Building, designed by the great Finnish architect Alvar Aalto, and in it, the Artek shop.

Artek was founded by Aalto, his first wife,

Aino, and a wealthy couple named Harry and Maire Gullichsen, for whom Aalto had designed a factory and a summer house. It manufactures furniture, textiles and lamps that he designed, and the retail shop sells these as well as other products.

Without doubt the most famous of all the Aalto designs is the tea trolley, which New York's Museum of Modern Art proposed to its members last year as a luxurious Christmas present. With the member's discount, the museum charged \$975 for the trolley, with which Aalto brought to fruition the experiments with curved birch that he began with chairs in the 1920s. In Helsinki, the price is the equivalent of about \$350, to which you must add shipping and insurance but from which you can sub-tract sales tax. It shouldn't add up to more than \$450. There is also a more elaborate version with a tile, rather than a linoleum, top for

The vase that Aalto designed for the Savoy Restaurant, just across the park from Pohjoisesplanadi, is also available at Artek not only the one that you see in shops in New York or Milan in clear or milky glass, but also much larger and much squatter versions that I have never seen anywhere else. The uncommon varieties, whatever the shape, cost \$185 By now you probably need a rest, so turn each. Aslto's three-legged, round-top birch into Kluuvikam, and on your right, you will

stools, which nest nicely, to be pulled from a corner when there are more guests than chairs, cost \$35 apiece and are available with seats in a variety of colors and finishes.

In a section devoted to housewares, there are brown ceramic bowls from the old town of Porvoo, just down the coast, roundish chrome steel casseroles designed by Timo Sarpaneva and wonderful oversized Swedish coffee cups in white chins.

Finally, be sure to look at the silver jewelry, especially the collars with pendants containing semiprecious stones. They are by no means cheap at \$300 to \$500, but they are a delight to

Now, back to the boulevard and turn left, walking toward Marimekko at Pohjoisesplana-di 31. This is the main store of the Pinnish textile house founded after World War II by the late Armi Ratia, and it offers an array of items that are either unavailable or more costly at the New York outlet. I also find that it often has more recent and more innovative fabric designs — especially those of the gifted Japa-nese Fujiwo Ishimoto and the equally talented Finn Pentti Rinta — than are to be found in foreign outlets.

Marimekko means "a little dress for Mary," and Marimekko clothes are worn by Finnish women of all economic groups. In the main women of all ecotomic groups. In the main showroom in Helsinki, you will find hundreds of designs, with many of the simple cotton frocks costing only \$50 to \$65. In the fabric department, the prices vary widely, as do the designs, ranging from the bold, splashy flower prints of Maija Isola, which were so popular in the United States in the 1960s, to the subtle, feathery prints of Finii On a recent visit I perfeathery prints of Fuji. On a recent visit, I par-ticularly liked a brightly colored print of chil-dren's toys by Katsuji Wakisaka.

Another favorite of mine is the carryalls designed by Ristomatti Ratia, the founder's son, who now oversees Marimekko's North Ameri can operation. They come in all sizes and shapes, from handbags to duffels to beach bags to a carry-on suit bag at \$105. The most practical, in my view, is a bag that looks like a normal canvas sailing bag, with loop handles. It folds flat in the bottom of a traveler's suitcase, then opens to carry an astonishing amount of accumulated junk for the trip home. Its special feature is a zippered top, invisible unless it is needed, that makes it possible to check the bag on airlines. It costs about \$45 and will withstand careful washing and drying.

In the rear of the store, connected to the

main showroom by a corridor, is the Pihastudio, which is full of inexpensive gift items, from scarves to tin trays to place mats to Tshirts, all in Marimekko patterns, plus Ristomatti Ratia's elegant line of hanging lamps.



see Fazer, one of the best coffeehouses in town, with good Danish pastry and delicious ice cream. On your way, you will pass Bitco, which has interesting Finnish furniture of a somewhat less classic character than Artek.

Back on the boulevard, you might want to look in at littala's new shop at No. 25 (they have a very pretty Sarpaneva decanter for \$35) and at Pentik, which makes modish leather and snede coats that cost from \$250 to \$800 and are worth every penny. But the main goal is the Arabia shop just a few doors farther along, which has some of the most heautiful along, which has some of the most beautiful things in Helsinki, mixed inexplicably with a few that seem more worthy of a dime store.

The store stocks all the Arabia stoneward patterns at good prices: in most, a dinner plate costs \$7.50 and a large coffee cup and saucer about \$8.50. There are enamel mixing bowls for \$8, porcelain souffle dishes for \$12 and large numbers of other items by some of the country's best designers, including Kaj Frank and Tapio Wirkkala.

Two additional thoughts: If you want to see the newest in Finnish design, that being turned out by the youngsters, you should go to the rather stark Finnish Design Center at Kasar-mikatu 19. They sell nothing on the premises, but will give you an address where you can buy whatever strikes your fancy.

And if you want lunch at the end of your stroll, I would suggest Havis Amanda, at the corner of Unioninkatu and Pohjoisesplanadi, almost to the market place. For about \$50 for two, including drinks and service, they will serve you the best fish in town (including, in late July and August, the Finnish crayfish). If that price is too steep, there are several small restaurants at the rear of the Swedish Theater.

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That New Avalanche Trigger, the Skier

by Mavis Guinard

ALAIS, Switzerland — Come spring. all good skiers dream of tracing lazy "S" curves on acres of powder snow far from the rumble of snowcats and lifts. The dream can quickly go wrong: Last year, avalanches killed 26 people in Switzer-land, 57 in France and 19 in Austria.

Some avalanches are unpredictable, others not. Alpine rescue experts are concerned that more and more incidents are caused by irresponsible skiers. The French report for 1977-78 laid 13 avalanches to natural causes, 24 to skiers. In 1979-80, a Swiss report found that 24 of the 27 killed by avalanches were skiers; only

2 were on patrolled slopes.

Back from a meeting of the International Alpine Rescue Committee in Yugoslavia, Louis Vuilloud, a Valaisian guide, concludes: "Youngsters are increasingly foolhardy. They venture off into powder snow, triggering and being carried off by avalanches." Pierre-Alain Bruchez, a former coach of the Swiss ski team and a mountain guide, snaps: "They are tre-sponsible, criminal. The worst are the Swedes and the Americans." Fernand Moillen, head of the Diablerets ski school, does not fault the skiers' technique or their equipment but their ignorance of local mountain conditions. "They are unable to recognize danger signals. Before, one used to ski early in the morning when the snow was hard and only covered with a thin layer of corn snow. Now they go off in the afternoon and gouge deep tracks in the sof-

The Swiss guides criticize the youngsters' daring: "They will wander off along the ridges, explore narrow passages between the rocks. Not even a fine skier should risk it; even if he gets through, a lesser skier may try to follow the trail, slipping under the ropes, ignoring the yellow-and-black-checkered avalanche warning or even the ski patrolmen posted to stop them. They endanger all other skiers below as well as their rescuers."

In Europe's most densely populated Alpine area, the Swiss have learned to meet the risk of avalanches. Beginning with a modest expendi-ture of 2,000 francs in 1876, Switzerland has spent more than 500 million Swiss francs (about \$270 million) in reforestation and the construction of metal or concrete avalanche

barriers and steel nets to protect mountain vil-

lages and communications Scientists in the United States have recently reported that the culprit in most large snowslides is a granular, unstable layer of ice, known

as depth hoar, that develops deep beneath mountain snow and yields to pressure. Avalanches may be caused by heavy snowfalls and wind, or by a period of rising temperatures and sun. Other factors add up: the gradient of a slope and its orientation, sunshir perature of the air and snow, the force and direction of the wind. Some avalanches take the same route year after year. An avalanche of cold, dry snow whooshes down at 400 kilometers an hour — this is the type that de-stroyed a 270-ton bridge near Arolla in 1970. An avalanche of wet, heavy snow has a force

of 100 tons per square meter.

About 90 percent of the avalanches come from unstable masses of snow piled up by the wind on steep northern or eastern slopes. Rather than sit and wait for the snow to fall, the Swiss often prefer to take the offensive. In the past, they have used shouts, gunfire and bazookas, now they fly in with helicopters. During the heavy snowfalls of January, at the resorts' request, Air-Glaciers' copters took off on regular rounds around the Valais, where more than 40 summits top 4,000 meters. Sit-ting on several hundred kilograms of explo-sives and hovering over a menacing overhang, the pilot lights the fuse and tosses a bomb out. using up to 2 tons of explosives a day. The costly (12 francs a kilo of explosive and 30 francs a helicopter minute) operation was worth it. Only 4 avalanche deaths were reported - half those reported in the same period in

preceding years. The avalanche situation is checked each morning by 60 observers posted throughout the Swiss Alps. They measure the quantity of new snow, the quality of the crystals, the tem-perature of the air and the snow at the surface and at a depth of 10 centimeters, the direction and speed of the wind. This local information is sent to the Avalanche Institute at Davos to be evaluated and computerized. By dialing 120, anyone in Switzerland may obtain the lat-est snow conditions and avalanche bulletins for the resorts.

(While the Swiss rely on a network of mountain guides, ski instructors and custom officials for their reports, France has set up a system of automatic observation stations that transmit data via satellite to the Avalanche and Snow Studies Center at Grenoble.)

Diagnosis and prevention are not enough if an individual skier is taking chances and going off in the mountains alone. At a meeting held in Les Diablerets this fall to discuss mor security, Sylvio Refondini of the GASS, a permanent air rescue operation, insisted it was useless to forbid this practice. "The reason people break rules is because it carries an image of freedom," he said. "They are tired of being herded along highways and crowded pistes. Improved equipment and technique make it possible for them to go into the powder snow. That's great, But they simply must learn about the risk. They must be properly prepared by attending courses and going with ı guide at first."

The Swiss Alpine Club, the Association of Mountain Guides and Swiss ski instructors are putting the accent on safety education. In an advanced course at St. Moritz, the instructor discussed not only how to make pretty turns but also how to recognize danger signs. Beware of fissures, of a crest blown free of snow, watch the direction of the wind. Prod the snow ahead — if the pole goes in too deep

Martin Epp, who has scaled the north face of the Eiger and conducted ski mountaineering courses since 1970, warns powder buffs to "check on weather bulletins, tell people where you are going." Other advice includes freeing the wrists from pole straps and adjusting the ski bindings so that a nudge gets them off. If in real danger in a group, cross the slope one at a time, diagonally, even if it means climbing up on the other side. If the avalanche comes, ski off to the edges — nobody can outschuss an avalanche. If overtaken, try swimning motions to stay close to the surface.

A dry avalanche asphyxiates the victim by driving cold particles into the lungs. "It should become a reflex to pull your sweater over your mouth," guides say. If buried there's a chance to survive. People have kept alive by scooping out a breathing hole in front of their mouths before drifting into unconciousness. Body temperature is lowered and functions slow down. The snow cools but it also protects the body from the surrounding cold.

The rest depends on a prompt rescue.

Italy in the 1930s Continued from page 7W

classic Italian game of joining in before being select out of the spoils of the new regime.

The result was that the civic art and architecture of the 1930s are considerably more pleasing and human than their equivalents in Russia and Germany. While the Milan courthouse may not be the well-tempered monument, the EUR housing project in Rome is closer to it. Many of the country's train stations and post offices were also built in the 1930s. During the debate between monumenand rationalist schools, such architects as

Gio Ponti, Portaluppi and Nervi continued to design and build.

That Guttuso, De Pisis and Morandi also continued to paint what they wanted through the war meant that some artistic environment remained afterward for the design boom of the 1950s and 1960s. It might not have much to do with intellectual integrity, English style, but it had a lot to do with humanity, and turned out to be good for business, too. Mussolini, himself, was aware of his own

limits in the face of his people. He didn't ban

artistic opposition. Perhaps he didn't dare to. In 1933, seven years before he joined Hitler's side in World War II, Mussolini commented in his own propaganda paper on the banning of

lipstick and rouge in Germany:

"Any power whatsoever is destined to fail before fashion. If fashion says skirts are to be short, you will not succeed in lengthening them, even with the guillotine." A precious

piece of advice from one dictator to another.
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Some Serious Talk About Farce

ONDON - Farce, Michael Frayn argues, works only if the characters are "human beings with a sense of desperation and their backs against the wall. The audience has got to sweat with embarrassment on their behalf." It's not just a question of writing frenetically paced dialogue for players who furiously exit stage left just in time for the heroine to enter stage right.

For "Noises Off," his first stab at the genre, Frayn took about two years to write after mulling it over for more than a decade. After battling with the mechanics of farce, he raises his hat unhesitatingly to the master of the art, the Frenchman Georges Feydeau. "Farce is very difficult to write. Feydeau used to write his in one draft — how he did it, I just don't know," Frayn says.

Frayn's fatce, running at the Lyric, Ham-mersmith until the end of March when it moves to the West End, tells of a touring the-

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ater company "playing a crummy farce in the provinces. It's a double farce with one being played up front and one behind stage," the author explains. The cast's matey relationship in rehearsals finally deteriorates into chaos on stage, a situation that demands a display of bravura acting from Paul Eddington and

Nicky Henson. For Frayn, it is his eighth play since 1970. The theater now seems the principal medium of the man who worked for a decade as a Fleet Street columnist on the Guardian and the Observer, published five novels, wrote translations for the National Theater, did television documentaries on Berlin and Vienna and even found time to produce a volume of philosophy. This curriculum vitae supports the critic who wrote, "For too long British culture has tacitly insisted that talented people give evidence of having decided whether they are funny or clev-er. Michael Frayn has abolished that distinc-

But why his passion for the theater? Frayn, who 25 years after graduating from Cambridge still has the look of a hungry, eternal student, feels that writing plays "is so disciplined — that's the attraction. You have to learn to simplify, shorten and tighten."

His plays have certainly been varied in outlook — his last offering, the award-winning "Make and Break," recounted the saga of a sales representative at the Frankfurt Trade "Clouds" told the tale of a press jaunt to Cuba, "Donkey's Years" was about a Cambridge reunion and "Alphabetical Order" was set in the clipping room of a provincial news-

Summing up his plays with the mixture of thoughtfulness and sardonic humor that is typical of his dialogue, Frayn concludes, "They are all based on philosophical ideas. But no one notices — otherwise the audiences might stay away in droves."

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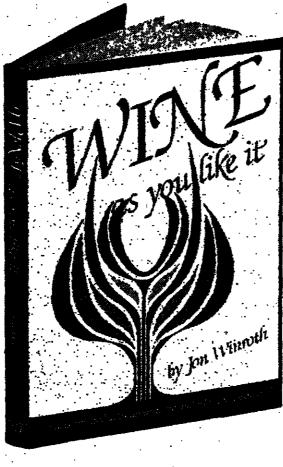
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Rome's Guggenheim Family Reunion

by Edith Schloss

OME - Under the sway of Countess Hilla von Rebay, Solomon R. Guggenheim opened in 1939 one of the first institutions that permanently exhibited international modern art in the United States. In the 1940s, the Museum of Non-Objective Painting was an airy place, mostly filled with huge abstractions painted by Rebay's friend Bauer, with large floating rounds like balloons in azure spaces in bulging frames, large, cozy couches, curtains billowing in the stream of a then-rare air conditioning system, and the discreet strains of Bach organ music. The cool, light rooms and the rarefied atmosphere attracted us art students and we also came to chat with the guards, other art students on the job.

Today, when modern museums are like mad fairgrounds that can hardly contain ever-increasing swarms of visitors, it is hard to imagine how "The Guggenheim" and "The Modern" were refuges, "our club," places where art lovers passionately looked at and talked about art though we deplored the fact we were so few and wanted "everyone" to come. Little did we dream how soon our wish would be fulfilled, and with what a vengeance! (And all this before James Johnson Sweeney changed the set-up of the museum — it acquired a vaster scope and in 1959 moved from East 54th Street into Frank Lloyd Wright's spiral tower on Fifth Avenue and 89th Street.)

Meanwhile another member of the Guggenheim family had become

involved with art and artists in a most passionate and personal way. Peggy Guggenheim, a "poor relation" of Solomon, collected and bought with an unerring instinct for quality, and encouraged unrecognized artists in London, Paris and New York, while even marrying some.

Toward the end of World War II her Art of this Century gallery on

57th Street in New York became another haven for the select few. Here it was that we could wander through a surrealist maze designed by Frederick Kiesler and could admire Duchamp's moustachioed Mona Lisa, Max Ernst's frottages and Laurence Vail's curious vases, among other objects; here we saw Pollock's canvases for the first time, feeling puzzled and uncomfortable in front of them; here we could listen to Motherwell lecturing students; and it was here that De Kooning was invited to show for the very first time, in a group show, only to remove his wet canvas, assailed by a storm of doubts, the day before the opening.

But after the war Peggy, who never had enjoyed living in America, did not, as most of the art world expected, take up her Guggenheim Jeune gallery in London again. "I had two dogs and I didn't want to subject the poor things to English quarantine," was one reason she did not return to London, as she explained in a radio interview in 1978. The other was "I had probably a lot of enemies there too because of my writing" — her "Out Of This Century" antobiography in which she freely and frankly discussed "everybody," let alone friends, husbands and lovers. "No. it had to be Venice" she continued, "I fell in love with Venice when I went there for the first time in 1921."

And to Venice she proceeded, this lady with great intuition, a spikey woman to say the least, as eccentric as the English lords on the Grand

Tour before her, but with an eye wide open to art and artists like few others. And with her collection open to the public she lived in the unfinished Palazzo Venier dei Leoni on the Grand Canal happily ever after.

Though she had a difficult rapport with her uncle and the directors of his museum, after her death in 1979 it was naturally the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum administration in New York that was most eminently suited to take over her possessions and care for them and so it happened that the two famous Guggenheim collections on both sides of the Atlantic were finally joined.

But only here this month are selections from both together for the first time under one roof, at the Capitoline Museum, until March 28.

An exhibition of 60 works from both Venice and New York, the show contains examples from all the movements and directions, from the turn of the century until World War II. Cubism, German expressionism, orphism, futurism, De Stijl, constructivism, metaphysical art, surrealism,

early American abstract expressionism, they are all here.

And from such rich collections how could there be anything but undisputable masterpieces. Braque, Picasso, Leger, Klee anyone? Chagall's bride. Modigliani, the clear order of Mondrian, of course they are here. We have seen most of these works reproduced in oh so many publications on the subject that they are art history monuments by now, making the whole show itself, so tidily under glass, look almost like a catalog.

However most memorable and most appealing to our new tastes today are Delaunay's "Eiffel Tower," Malevich's cubist snowscape, Severim's "Red Cross Train," Mirô's "Tilled Field," Kokoschka's touching double portrait of himself as a floating knight and his beloved Alma Mahler, Jawlensky's woman in her vivid red turban, Kirchner's incisive "Gerda," Franz Marc's tender Tyrolean landscape, Beckmann's sardonic and amusing Paris cocktail party, one of Kandinsky's earliest abstractions (1913) — the later ones less felicitous — a Magritte dusk scene, sculptures by Giacometti and Brancusi.

There may be organizational reasons for the arbitrary time span cho-sen, for the fact that there are relatively early, not manne. Pollocks, that there are no de Koonings, no Gustons, not one of Joseph Cornell's boxes from Venice nor one abstraction by Tancredi, one of Peggy's favorites.

But surely she herself, who had such a talent for plucking all that was raw and reckless in its own time, would have done the show differently
because even getting an exhibition together can be a creative act, can be an adventure. Here, in the overall view, it looks as if the fizz has gone out of these works once done by daring minds, institutionalized as they seem, caught under the bell jar of officialdom.

True, it is enjoyable to examine old friends again. And of course they are impeccable. But that is just the trouble. There is nothing unexpected for the international public, though that may be somewhat different for Italian viewers less exposed until now to the real presence of modern masterworks. But at the risk of seeming perverse, it must be confessed that coming upon a St. John as a young Roman boy by Caraveggio at the end of a corridor in the Capitoline Museum came as more of a jolt than the sight of all these long-familiar works from the two Guggenheim

France Seals All Borders

by Souren Melikian

ARIS - In the last few months, three important works of art auctioned in France have been stopped from leaving the country. Each one illustrates a different set of circumstances, but in all three cases the buyers were taken by surprise, raising a major problem for French auctioneers and collectors, regardless of nationality.

The latest case concerns Simon Vouet's "Diana Departing for the Hunt." This was sold at Drouot by the Audap-Godeau-Solanet group for 1,320,000 francs on March 5. As auctioneer Lucien Solanet brought down his hammer, uttering the traditional adjuge ("sold"), a young woman stood up and added, "Subject to the national museums right to preempt"—to substitute themselves for the last bidder. Such a procedure was instituted Dec. 31, 1921 to present the national bettage. rotect the national heritage.

Britain exercises a comparable right by subjecting works of art worth £8,000 or more to a reviewing committee that can withhold an export license for three months if the piece is deemed to be of national interest. During this time it is up to the concerned institution to meet the financial terms accepted by the foreign buyers.

In the case of the Vouet painting, the step

taken to stop it from leaving France is only natural. The painting, as I pointed out in this column before, is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, done by the 17th-century master, who played a crucial role in the emergence of French classicism. Rumor has it that the work may hang in the city art museum at Lille, in

northern France — not in the Louvre.

This provides an amusing insight into museum life. The Louvre curators were informed of the proposed sale long before the public heard about it and informally indicated they would not substitute themselves for the buyer at auc-tion. Two reasons probably influenced their decision not to step in: Diana's left breast has been overpainted and current academic thinking rather favors the flamboyant Italianate period of the painter. Whatever the motivations, the auctioneer had good reason to feel safe.

What he could not foresee was the sudden yearning for a Vouet by a northern city whose mayor happens to be Pierre Mauroy, France's prime minister. Just for once, politics is a blessing in disguise — the painting will stay in the country where it belongs. The price makes it a bargain and will in retrospect seem absurd-ly low. The painting is vastly superior to Vouet's "Allegory of Fortune," admittedly a very fine piece, bought by Agnew's in the same sale for 2,310,000 francs. The London firm assured this reporter it was buying the Vouet

for stock," which is understandable; few good Vouets are still floating around. So far.

so good.

The second painting recently prevented from leaving France is quite another problem, both concerning the substance and the procedure. "The Inquistitor of Aragon" by Murillo, which was knocked down on Nov. 18, 1981 is a large painting in somewhat imperfect condition tion. It was brought back from Spain under Napoleon I by Marshall Soult at the head of the retreating French army.

After auctioneer Raymond de Nicolaÿ informed the Louvre old master department of the forthcoming sale, the department had the picture sent to its laboratory for closer inspection and indicated that it was not interested in

The buyers were taken by surprise, raising a major problem for French auctioneers and collectors.

ecquiring it. Nicolay, who had given the painting a conservative estimate of 1.6 million francs, felt confident that the sale would proceed smoothly.

A bid was placed with the auctioneer by the American chairman of an oil company who got the Murillo at 2,095,000 francs — still on the cheap side. To oblige his foreign client, Nicolay then applied for an export license, as auctioneers will often do in France. More than five weeks later, he got an embarrassed call from the museum, informing him that the painting would not be allowed out of France. A few days later, he received a discharge dated Jan. 11, 1982 from the director of the National Museums Agency, saying that customs had been requested to hold the painting and deliv-er it to the Louvre, the national agency paying the auction price.

The procedure used in this case was not the right to preempt but a law that allows the French government to stop any work of art considered to be of "national interest" from leaving France. It was voted on June 23, 1941 when France, under German occupation, felt the need to protect its threatened artistic possessions in every possible way. The way in which it has just been applied suggests that as long as a work of art bought in France is not out of the country any unpredictable turn of wind can stop it from being delivered to its

According to informed sources, what hap-

pened here is that the southern city of the onne, near the Spanish border, wanted the work for its art museum, the Musee Boater. The museum had asked the National Muses Agency to "preempt" it at the auction up to the knockdown price of 1.5 million france (1.65 million with the additional 10 percent charge). Having failed to get it because the auction price was 25 percent higher, the mine-um eventually managed to gather more funds after the sale. So it still wanted the painting:

too bad for the foreign buyer.

The same law was used a second time last December, although differently, in connection with an auction held at Enghien, near Paris, by the Campin-Lombrail group. The sale included an important Chinese jar decorated in red apamel turned a grayish green, as often happens with late 14th-century wares. The base was slightly restored but, as the expert Missial Beurdeley pointed out, it is otherwise remarks. bly close to a rare jar preserved in Peking. It

has virtually no other parallel. Hours before the sale was scheduled, word came to the auctioneers that the jar would not be allowed to leave France. This came as a stunning blow. Not only was the jar Chinese, but it had been acquired by a civil servant in Vietnam before World War II, when Vietnam was a French colony. The auctioneers never expected a piece acquired under such circumstances to be considered part of the "national

heritage."
This ruling meant that any foreigners who made the trip to France to view the object had wasted their time and money. In this case, however, the auctioneers were relatively lucky. Mrs. Jack Chia, the wife of the Singapore collector, had come to Enghien, accompanied by a well-known London dealer acting as her agent. She was warned by both the sale t and the dealer that she could not export it. Her agent nonetheless bid for the jar, raising the final price to just over 2 million francs — less than the figure it would fetch on the interna-

tional market but still a good price.

The latest information available to this writer is that the jar is sitting in the collector's Parisian residence. This is a stroke of luck for all parties — not every international collector has an apartment in the French capital.

The element of uncertainty, indeed of whim-

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sey, in all three cases, regardless of the moral issues, is the most disturbing side to the prob-lem and could have the most serious effects on the French market. The inclusion of art from the Far East, matched on other occasions by art from the Middle East, is the most surpris-ing side. The pieces left those areas under such circumstances that collectors there should be left a legal chance to buy what is still held

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Like Father, Like Daughter

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON - In his "Journal" the American sculptor David Smith writes of watching Arshile Gorky "working over an area edge probably a hundred times to reach an infinite without changing the rest of the picture, based on [John] Graham's account of the import in Paris of the 'edge of paint'." A similar meticulousness in the appli-cation of paint is one of the qualities inherited from Gorky by his daughter Maro - others are a predilection for many layers of thin delicate color, and a fastidious and exact placing of each of the many components in any given composition.

Although she was a child not yet in her teens when her father died in 1948, "It was my fa-SDE SAYS. "NO by compulsion, of course, but by example. In his studio I was allowed to watch him at work. And he showed me how to prepare the paper or canvas, how to put on paint, how to clean the brushes. All this I learned from him, although I did not learn to read till I was 9." That she learned well is to be seen in her

first one-woman show in England (at the Wraxall Gallery, 25 Cheval Place, off Montpelier Street, S.W.7 to March 29), which consists in about equal numbers of medium and large oil paintings and smaller India ink drawings, pastels and gouaches. All but two or three of the oils feature people and almost all the drawings and gouaches show French, Italian and Mediterranean landscapes.

"When my father died we came to England and I was sent to the French Lycee here in London where I sat the usual examinations. And from there I went on to be an art student at the Slade School" of Art at the University of London. Leaving the Slade, Maro Gorky went to Paris, where she met and married the painter Matthew Spender, son of the poet Stephen

Spender. They now live "a quiet life in the country" with their two children, on a hillside outside Siena in Italy. The Tuscan landscape around their home

forms the background to many of the oils and is the subject of many of the gouaches. For example, in the painting titled "The Last Act." portraying a pair of operatic lovers, the ornate flowering of the girl's coat is echoed in the lush flowering field in which they stand, while be-hind them are the fields and hill villages so typical of the terrain. The passion for decorative costume is, one

suspects, another aspect of Maro Gorky's Armenian heritage — Gorky was her father's adopted name, his family name being Adoian — since so many of the people in her paintings wear richly brocaded and patterned clothes. if she feels it is artistically right to be so. In "Mother and Child" for instance, the Vikingblond hair of the mother is stark against the block of her black dress, the child's jersey another block of glowing red against the black. This painting, more than any other, shows a

closer connection than would normally be sup-posed between the work of father and daugh-ter. For just as "Mother and Child," though figurative, edges toward abstraction, Arshile Gorky's "abstractions" were not just plucked out of the air, but were shapes and colors abstracted from the people and places surround-

One of the largest and most telling paintings in Maro Gorky's splendid show is "Connecti-cut Wedding" based on a 1911 photograph of the marriage party of one of her grandparents, emphasizing the naive formality of the brides-

"I remained in Europe, after father died, for 25 years," Maro Gorky says. "When I went back to New York 9 or 10 years ago I was



Maro Gorky's 'The Maronite.'

surprised to find how completely American I felt; of how, though my subject was almost always European, I saw it through American

She mounts her first exhibition in the United States later this spring. One can only hope that New York will greet the wanderer re-turned with as much pleasure as her work has been received in London.

Around Galleries in Paris

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Imagine a Latin-American temperament working in the wake of surrealism, familiar with the flamboyant art of mandibles — and you will have a

the Aztecs and producing paintings that seem to be crawling with Himalayan demons, part totem, part mandala, part composite por-trait in the manner of Arcimboldo,

rough idea of the work of the Cu-ban painter Jorge Camacho, being shown at the Galerie Maeght (14 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to April

They are handsome paintings in mat, muted colors. At Macght's too, but across the street (13 Rue de Téhéran) is an exhibition to April 9 of sculptures and drawings by Raoul Ubac, now 72. Ubac oc-casionally tends to be ideogramnatic in his approach, almost in the symbolist manner; his heads or faces are sometimes furrowed with patterns, but they display no spe-cial identity or expression aside from the attitude itself. On the other hand his carved slabs of black slate are much more densely expressive because, in a sense, the

express the peculiar character of the material itself. Slate is a recalcitrant sort of stone, full of a typically northern reserve and northern principles. Marble is sensuous and easy, but with slate everything has to be negotiated. This implicit character of the material comes out well in Ubac's work, which becomes a la-bor of patience and love.

furrows that cover them seem to

The Galerie Jean Briance (23 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6 to March 27) is showing works by five artists, the most unusual of these, for-mally speaking, Jean-Claude Sil-bermann. He paints his free-association figures on canvas, cuts them out, glues them to wooden panels jig-sawed to match, and then assembles them in colorful free constellations on the wall. The result is a wild and humorous tale or, if one wishes, a dream with its own idiosyncratic logic. Each work is like a cluster of islands, usually connected by a thread; as for the events depicted, they belong to some unmapped region of Alice's Wonderland.

Jacques Brissot does complex collages, mostly blending familiar masterworks with elements culled out of contemporary magazines, it is of course an entertainment, and as such it can be uneven because the artist does not always resist the temptation of referring to current political events in France in an all-too-anecdotal form. The other artists are Michael Bastow, (large catvases that represent rhetorically el-egant -quasi-portraits), Christian Zeimert, who has, for years, pursued his single-minded darkly humorous monologue on the Paris Commune, and Hortense Damiron, whose work seems to be moving away from her former. strongly romantic view of nature.

Galerie Jan Six, 6 Rue Royale Paris 8, opened last month in the former residence of Madame de Stacl, which was, until recently, the Galerie Paul Ambroise. The new gallery is being run by Gilbert Brownstone whose last position was that of curator of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The first exhibition, to March 31, is devoted to works by Jean Dewasne - big, machine-age paintings, composed of flat, hard-edge, geometric shapes done in blatant, glossy enamel colors. A couple of "anti-

sculptures" are actually pieces from a truck body, painted in the same manner and baked to a hard and shiny finish.
The Galerie Patrice Landau (14

Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6) is showing paintings, to March 21, of the last five years by Robert Elmbeck He invariably lays down an opaque black ground and then places a few musically well-spaced marks in white, red, blue etc. Sig-nificantly, at last year's FIAC he was represented (via a Texas gal-lety) by a set of floor-to-ceiling works that formed a closed space referred to as a meditation room.

23rd Art and Antiques Fair of Switzerland Swiss Industries Fair Basle, hall 8 daily from 11 a.m., to 8 p.m. (last day from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

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INTERNATIONAL

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

BankAmerica Cites Surge in Problem Loans New York Times Service

NEW YORK — BankAmerica Corp.'s problem loans surged to \$1.6 billion in 1981 from \$577 million at the end of 1980, the bank holding company said Thursday in its fourth-quarter analytical report. It attributed the sharp rise to the recession. A significant part of the rise was attributed to difficulties encountered by smaller businesses, es

pecially to those in the real estate business. Analysts said a large part of the problem was the recent economic downturn in California.

It was not clear how much of the \$1.6 billion might actually have to be written off. If the economy turns upward, it is possible that borrowers might be able to repay their delinquent loans. And even if many companies go into bankruptcy, it is possible that over a period of time the bank would recover a sustantial part of the bad by selling off collateral.

Toyota, Nissan Report Drop in Shipments

TOKYO — Toyota said Friday its vehicle exports in February fell 3.1 percent to 129,322 and were 16.1 percent lower than shipments in February

Nissan said its exports in February rose 5 percent to 118,803 in February from January but were 2.8 percent lower than the 122,222 shipped in

Both manufacturers said the February year-on-year decline in exports were the result of falling demand and self-imposed restrictions on shipments to the United States and some Western European countries.

FDIC Reported Seeking Merger for Thrift

WASHINGTON — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is seeking a merger partner for the financially troubled New York Bank for Savings. industry sources said Friday.

The bank, with assets of \$3.5 billion, is the latest in a string of troubled New York savings banks that have required federal merger assist-

FDIC officials declined to comment on reports that merger negotia-tions are under way or to identify possible bidders. Bidders are reported to include at least two commercial banks, Chase Manhattan and Repub-

McLouth Steel Told It Will Get No Credit

DETROIT - Creditors of McLouth Steel, which has operated under federal bankruptcy court protection since December, will not finance the company after March 19.

The pullout could force the company to close, observers said. McLouth, which lost \$96.6 million during the past two years because of declining steel orders because of the auto recession, employs 3,755 work-

ers and has an annual payroli of \$95 million. The total cost to Michigan of a McLouth bankruptcy, a University of Michigan study indicates, would be 14,645 jobs, \$278 million a year in personal income and \$25 million in state and local taxes.

The creditors notified McLouth Thursday "they do not intend to provide McLouth with financing necessary for continued operations after March 19," said company vice-president William Murphy. The company got into trouble by investing too heavily in new technology when sales were falling, industry analysts said.

U.S. Files Charges Against Accounting Firm

From Agency Dispatches WASHINGTON — The Justice Department Friday accused Ernst & Whinney, one of the largest accounting firms in the United States, of advising clients to misclassify property to qualify for investment tax

The department, in a civil action, asked for an injunction prohibiting Ernst & Whinney from "engaging in false, misleading and deceptive conduct in the preparation of federal income tax returns." In a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court in Atlanta, the government

said the accounting firm had marketed a program or service that misclassified items on clients' records making them appear to qualify for the investment tax credit.

The Internal Revenue Service has made adjustments in claims of more est rates.

Optimis

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France to Take Major Stake In ITT Manufacturing Unit

PARIS - The French government intends to take a majority Consideration of Interna-tional Telephone and Telegraph, a ekesman for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

said Friday. He would not say what the stake in Cie. Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques would be, but he said ITT's French interests would not be nationalized completely. A ministry statement earlier said

the negotiations between ITT and the government should be com-pleted before the end of this year. The statement was issued after talks here Thursday on the labor situation at CGCT between officials from several French ministries and the CGCT management

has 7,000 employees. French Unemployment Up

and trade unions. The company

PARIS - French seasonally adjusted unemployment rose to 1.95 million last month from 1.92 miltion in January and from 1.6 miltion in February, 1981, the Labor

The ministry spokesman said the government did not want to split up CGCT, the largest nications subsidiary of the holding company ITT-France, which controls 17 French subsidiaries.

Last January, a high-ranking source in the telecommunications ministry said ITT had asked for \$375 million in compensation if its French interests were nationalized 100 percent. The source described the figure as "clearly too high."

ITT declined comment on the report then, saying it had agreed with the ministry that the talks were to remain confidential.

But ITT's chief financial officer, M. Cabell Woodward, said Thursday in New York that talks with the French government were "moving along well, and we expect to receive a fair price."

CGCT has been seeking for some time to convince French telecommunications authorities to order its digital switching system. CGCT is expected to break even this year after having lost about 150 million francs (\$24.8 million) last year on sales of about 1.7 bil-

No 'Quick Fix' for U.S. Economy

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The job of avoiding a depression and setting the economy back on a course of stable growth cannot be achieved by some "quick fix." It will require a balanced combination of

policies commanding broad national support. A plan to reduce the huge prospective deficits — a key element in the strategy for relieving the pressures on monetary policy and reducing interest rates — needs bipartisan support in Congress and genuine White House cooperation. This is likely to require a willingness on the part

of the president to change the budget and tax priorities, to ease the burdens so heavily concentrated on the poor, to scale down oversized tax cuts and to shape a military policy that relies less on "throwing dollars at problems," and instead serves a comprehensive and coherent national se-

Such a strategy would be as much concerned with arms control as weapons buildups and sales. It would assail military waste as zealously as so-

Inflationary expectations, built upon long years of policy blunders, cannot be killed by a brief recession. While the current slump has forced down the rate of increase in wages and prices, a long-range wage and incomes policy will be needed to preserve a noninflationary trend when recovery comes and high employment returns.

Price and wage controls are not the answer.

They distort resource use and, over time, breed on, corruption and inflation itself. But the administration's wage policy, nominally one of laissez faire, actually depends on high unemployment to break union strength. This is likely to foment labor bitterness and hostility, which

will lead to a resumption of inflationary actions ouce the slump ends. A protracted slump could backfire on the ad-ministration's "phantom" incomes policy of using

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Concerns about

the weekly money supply report and a weak bond market conspired

Friday to push prices on the New York Stock Exchange below the 800 level on the Dow Jones indus-

trial average for the second time

this week, ending three consecutive

days of gains.
The Dow average closed off 8.19 at 797.37, near the 22-month low

of 795.47 reached Monday. Dec-

lines led advances by a 10-to-4

margin, and volume narrowed to

49.6 million shares from the 52.96

Federal Reserve reported that the money supply, M-1, increased \$3.4 billion to \$448.3 billion in the

After the markets closed, the

Analysts had projected a gain in

the M-1 measure of from \$2 billion

to \$5 billion, which could place

further upward pressure on inter-

Optimism that interest rates

would continue to ease dissipated

somewhat Thursday when two De-

roit banks moved their prime rate back up to 161/2 percent from 16

Ford Motor Credit Sells

\$1.5 Billion in Accounts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK, — Ford Motor Credit, Ford Motor's financing subsidiary, Friday sold \$1.5 billion

of accounts receivable to group of 39 banks led by Morgan Guaranty

Trust, a spokeswoman for the

last Friday as a precantionary re-sponse to the downgrading last

week by Standard & Poor's of

Ford's commercial paper and debt

She said the sale was arranged

company said.

million Thursday.

week ended March 3.

nold Weber, president of the University of Colo-rado and a labor official in the Nixon administration, warns: "A prolonged, deep recession with accompanying high unemployment rates will pro-voke irresistible political pressures for government support or intervention in the labor market. Even the redoubtable Mrs. Thatcher has started to bend to these winds."

Tax-Based Incomes Policy

One way of seeking to make wages and prices compatible with stronger and steadier growth would be to adopt a "tax-based" incomes policy, providing incentives for labor and management to hold wage settlements within noninflationary guidelines. But, more important than the specific technique is a more cooperative spirit among la-bor, management and government.

Rargaining structures in major U.S. industries, Mr. Weber finds, are already evolving toward a version of the European "frame agreement," by which a basic contract is negotiated at industry level and modified to take account of specific company conditions.

The introduction of outside expertise under the aegis of government or quasi-official bodies, such as the labor-management group headed by Har-vard professor John Dunlop, the former labor secretary, might help make the wage process more compatible with rising productivity.

Increasing productivity will also require government support for true supply-side policies — measures to improve the education and training of workers, to increase labor mobility and to spur investment, research and development, both with-in industries and universities. It will also call for industrial programs to foster growth in sectors where the United States has, or can develop, a comparative advantage. The Japanese model of business-government cooperation is relevant here.

Japan's GNP Declines 0.9%; 1st Drop Since Early 1975

with the previous quarter.

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

TOKYO -- With its exports slowing sharply, Japan's economy declined at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the three months ending last December, the government re-

It was the first quarterly decline since the January-March quarter of 1975 following the first oil shock, when economic activity declined by 2.9 percent annually. "Until [this] quarter, real gross national product grew on the strength of our export perform-

ance," said Masaru Yoshitomi, chief economist of Japan's Economic Planning Agency. "But in [this] quarter exports slowed down drastically."

The contraction likely will heat up the debate about economic policy within Japan. In recent months, some government officials and others have recommended that Japan adopt an expansionary fiscal policy to speed up the economy and increase imports, thus easing trade tensions and putting more money into the pockets of Japanese workers.

"This does increase pressure for stimulus of the economy," Mr. Yoshitomi said.

The government of Premier Zenko Suzuki so far has resisted any stimulative measures. Last year, Mr. Suzuki said that he would stake his "political life" on his ability to trim the size of the public sector and balance the budget by 1984. Any government measures to prod the economy would almost certainly increase the deficit, which Mr. Suzuki has pledged to

Through most of last year, Japan seemed immune to the worldwide economic slowdown. The official government forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1982, calls for economic growth of 4.1

raised its holding in Hughes Tool to 18.9 percent from 18.1 percent But now, it would require an exby purchasing small-lot shares in cansion of about 6 percent in the January-March quarter to attain The U.S. dollar gained on the the government-predicted level. "I think that is extremely difficult," London foreign exchange market Friday, while the British pound Kiichi Miyazawa, the govern-ment's chief Cabinet secretary, The dollar was underpinned by conceded Friday.

Economists here now believe around 15 percent, up by about 1/2 that Japan probably will show inflation-adjusted growth of about 3 percent for the fiscal year.

According to the Economic Planning Agency statistics, exports fell 4.5 percent during the last

three months of 1981, compared

[The Japanese Finance Ministry

Friday announced that Japan's customs-cleared trade balance swing into surplus in February, Reuters reported from Tokyo. The \$334-million surplus followed January's deficit of \$1.85 billion.] In the GNP figures for the Octo-

ber-December quarter, there were some tentative signs of recovery in domestic demand. For example, imports increased by 2.6 percent. Private demand ---which includes personal consump-

tion and private capital formation - rose 0.9 percent, after a decline of 0.3 percent in the quarter ended The main reason for the slowdown in exports was the weakness

of foreign economies. Although the statistics for regions were not disclosed, Mr. Yoshitomi said that the biggest declines in export sales were to Western Europe, Latin America and oil-exporting countries, which have cut their purchases of foreign goods because the softened demand for petroleum has reduced their cash flow But exports to the United States

did not fall. "The yen was and still is very weak against the U.S. dollar, making Japanese imports cheap in America," he said. [A survey by a Japanese finan-cial daily showed Friday that Japapercent in the first half of the year

eginning April 1, Reuters said. [Corporate profits are expected to rise 14.2 percent in the current half. Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange responded to this report with their biggest drop this year. The market average fell 154.73 to close at 7,102.61. Dealers said the GNP decline had been expected and was not a factor.]

Trade Package Seen From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's trade minis-ter said Friday the government would put together another package of measures by June to open up the Japanese market but other government officials immed voiced opposition to his pledge.
"It's unrealistic to work out a.

comprehensive policy package within a set time frame," Mr. Miyazawa told a news conference lat-

er in the day.

Shintaro Abe, minister for international trade and industry said earlier that the government would work out a trade-liberalizing package before the summit of industri-alized democracies in June.

Government official also said Friday that Japan will notify the United States soon of a voluntary ceiling on its car exports to the United States for the year begin-

U.S. Wholesale Prices In First Fall for 6 Years

WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices, an important indicator of future inflation levels, fell last month for the first time in six years, the government reported

The Labor Department said that the Producer Price Index for finished goods dropped a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent in February, compared with a 0.4-percent increase in January and a 0.3-percent rise in December.

The February decline, equal to 1.7 percent on an adjusted annual s, was the first since February, 1976, when wholesale prices dropped 0.2 percent.

Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, told reporters, "We find the February results satisfying and a clear indication that inflation is coming down deci-

The prices of cars, trucks and energy led the price decline, recording their largest monthly de-creases since January, 1976.

Food prices, which analysts had expected to surge considerably, rose only 0.5 percent, well under the double-digit pace of January, the Labor Department said.

Energy prices fell 1.8 percent in
February, double the decline in

January and the largest monthly drop since the 2.9 percent of January, 1976. For the first time since Febru-

ary, 1975, all the components of

the Producer Price Index were off. The index for crude prices fell 0.6 percent and the measure for intermediate stages of processing was down 0.3 percent.

Wholesale inflation for all of last year was 7 percent, the lowest level since 1977. Recession, the worldwide oil glut and abundant food supplies were the principal

Analysts expect the rate this year to be in the range of 6 to 7

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The government report said gasoline prices fell more sharply than in January, but natural-gas prices rose 2 percent after a 1.3-percent decline in January.
Passenger car prices were down

1.3 percent after a 0.4-percent fall in January. Prices for light trucks tumbled 7.9 percent after virtually no change in the previous two In all, the unadjusted Producer Price Index for finished goods was

at 277.4, meaning that goods that would have cost \$100 in 1967 would have cost \$277.40 last Before the release of the report.

private analysts were predicting small to moderate gains in the in-

There are very few dark clouds," said Thomas D. Thomson, chief economist at San Francisco's Crocker National Bank, "I don't expect any dark clouds for

Dresdner Predicts 2.3% Growth Mean

FRANKFURT — The West German economy will record a growth in real gross national prod-uct averaging 2.3 percent a year through 1986, Dresdner Bank pre-dicted Feider. dicted Friday.
It said GNP is likely to grow by

around 1.5 percent this year, though a rapid fall in West German interest rates could boost this to 2 percent. It forecast a rise next year to 3.5 percent, with levels of 2.5, 1.5 and 2.5 percent in each of

the following three years.

Dresdner said the current account should be near balance this year and next, while the years up to 1986 should record surpluses. And it predicted a public sector deficit this year of about 67 billion Deutsche marks, slightly below last year's record 70 billion DM.

New E. Europe Loans Tied to Guarantees West German banks most heavily FRANKFURT - Walter Seipp, involved in lending to Poland. On

say more rally attempts are to be expected. The Dow has lost 69.44

In corporate news, Wheelabra-

tor-Frye said Friday it plans to re-purchase up to 2.25 million of its 17.3 million common shares out-

Borg-Warner said Friday it had

Eurodollar deposit interest rates of

The dollar closed at 2.3785

Deutsche marks, up from 2,3705 Thursday. The British unit fell to

2\$1.7978 from \$1.8070 Thursday. -

points so far this year.

percent. Only four major banks are holding their prime rate at 16 perchairman of the management board of Commerzbank, said Fri-Also weakening both the stock and bond markets Friday was a rise in the federal funds rate on day that he is reluctant to undertake further lending to East Euroovernight loans between banks to pean countries without a governa high of 14% percent from an avment guarantee. He also said that West German interest rates are too erage of 13% percent earlier in the high, based on the state of the do-

NYSE Down; Money Stock Grows

already weak technology sector

and tended to support speculation

that corporate earnings released

next month will give a poor show-

ing because of the recession, ana-

On the NYSE floor, Honeywell,

which lost 5¼ Thursday, was down

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Friday he personally

favors a balanced budget require-

ment that would force the adminis-

tration and Congress to reduce the growth in federal spending and limit growth in tax revenue. He is

the first administration official

publicly to express support for the numerous balanced budget pro-posals that have emerged from Congress over the past several

A 0.1 percent decline in Febru-

ary wholesale prices, the first drop

in the producer price index in six

years, was not enough to offset

another 2 Friday to 62%.

lysts said.

Larry Wachtel of the Bache Group said the market had been Concerning lending to Eastern Europe, he said, "There is no ques-tion that we will continue to almost certain to drop Friday after Thursday afternoon's action, when an attempt to rally disappeared affinance such lending on the basis ter Honeywell's announcement of Hermes (West German export that slumping computer shipments credit) guarantees, but we would would adversely impact first quarshy away from buyer credits." ter earnings.

The news caused a sell-off in the

He said it is for governments, not banks, to decide whether East-West trade continues, and with it the need for finance, but he added. "We would not be prepared to ex-pose ourselves further to straight Euromarket lending."

In the wake of the Polish payments crisis and the declaration of martial law, West German banks have become far more conscious of country risk in general, Mr. Seipp

"But exposure [to East European risk] does not jeopardize any West German bank. And it has not caused any collapse in the Euro-markets, and will not cause any collapse," he added. Commerzbank is one of the an earlier occasion, Mr. Seipp said the bank has uncovered risk of 600 million DM in loans to Poland. He said Friday it has made "substantial" risk provisions for Polish and other questionable debt in its 1981 accounts, due to be published later

Asked whether the banks will take a tougher line with Poland on 1982 debt, he said; "It is not the task of banks to pursue political goals. Decisions of a political nafure should be taken by governments. Despite problems with loans to Poland, Mr. Scipp said, Com-

merzbank saw a substantial improvement in operating results last year. He gave no figures for the year - the accounts have yet to be approved by the supervisory board, which meets March 26 but said Commerzbank will not pay a dividend for the year. Concerning interest rates, Mr. Seipp said: Our present interest

rate level does not correspond to the stagnating economic activity in the country. But in the view of countries that hold the mark as an asset, we cannot pursue an interest rate policy disconnecting ourselves from the interest rate situation in He said that because the West

proved and has good prospects to improve further, he assumed "the Bundesbank would attain a higher degree of freedom to run an autonomous interest rate policy."

Mr. Scipp also said that the supposed conflict of fiscal and monetary policies in the United States is. less pronounced than commonly held, and he believes the dangers

German current account has im-

in the projected federal govern-ment deficits are less than widely expected on Wall Street.

He rejected the notion West Germany faces a major burden imposed by U.S. policies, saying Most of our problems do not

Walter Seipp come from the U.S., but are home Mr. Scipp said that the federal deficits likely to come from the Reagan administration's fiscal plans should not cause a great problem, and he expressed some sympathy for the supply-side eco-nomics the U.S. administration is employing.

"One could argue about the pol-

icy mix, of course. And it has been somewhat unfortunate for the Reagan administration that the recession started in 1981, reducing tax revenue," he added.

Articles that moved on The New York Times News Service this week incorrectly reported the statements of William M. Agee, chairman and chief executive of Bendix, regarding his relationship with Mary E. Cunningham. Mr. Agee has stated consistently that there was no romantic relationship at the time Miss Cunningham was employed by Bendix.

Interbank exchange rates for March 12, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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Marathon Sets Plans After Merger Approval

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service

FINDLAY, Ohio - Marathon Oil, after receiving stockholder approval for its merger with U.S. Steel Corp., says it will go ahead "full bore" with the largest exploration program in the company's history.

After a number of delays Thursday, Harold

W. Hoopman, Marathon's 62-year-old president, told a special stockholders meeting that independent election inspectors reported that more than two-thirds of Marathon's 58.7 millioner than two-thirds of Marathon's 62-year-old president than the second th lion shares had been voted in favor of the merger. A final tally will not be ready for sev-Marathon thus becomes a subsidiary of U.S.

Steel, with all of Marathon's remaining stock to be exchanged for 12½ percent U.S. Steel notes, currently valued at \$78 each. Earlier, U.S. Steel had purchased 51 percent of Marathon's shares for \$125 a share.

A handful of stockholders are expected to A handful of stockholders are expected to seek more for their shares in court proceedings that could take a minimum of two years. In the meantime, U.S. Steel is expected to move quickly to delist Marathon on the New York Stock Exchange, after which dissident shareholders would either have to reach an out-ofcourt settlement with U.S. Steel on the value of their stock or await a court determination.

Later Thursday, before leaving for Britain to visit Marathon's North Sea properties, David M. Roderick, chairman of U.S. Steel, and Mr. Hoopman spoke briefly to reporters. No Intention

Mr. Hoopman said Marathon would now

"go ahead full bore" on a \$1.3 billion capital

and exploration program - the largest in its

Mr. Roderick said U.S. Steel had "no intention of disposing of or selling any of the physical assets of this great company.

U.S. Steel has said that it will dispose of about \$1 billion of its own assets, but Mr. Ro-derick stressed that steel plants were "not on the list." He would not identify any of the properties on the block but said that the sales would come in the balance of this year and

next year.

He also said in response to a question that

Mr. Hoopman would be named to U.S. Steel's

board of directors this month. Although the stormy three-and-a-half-hour stockholders meeting was twice adjourned to illow election inspectors time to count a lastminute barrage of ballots cast by dissident stockholders, the merger never appeared in serious danger of defeat. That is because it received heavy support from major shareholders, including Morgan Guaranty Trust, Sedeo, Prudential Insurance and dozens of Wall

The last-minute flood of votes came from a dissident group known as the Marathon Shareholders Committee, and from stockholders present at the meeting. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, inspectors of the election, had assigned 14 persons to count the ballots.

Full House

In addition to 450 employee stockholders who watched the proceedings on closed-circuit television in a company cafeteria, 334 other stockholders attended, with only about 190 able to watch the proceedings in the same room with company officials. About 60 members of news catalogues another than bers of news organizations watched from the Elks lodge next door, and other stockholders watched from two other rooms close by.

Minutes after the meeting began, James B. Hoy of Berkeley, Calif., a member of the dissident group fighting the merger terms as too low, jumped to his feet. He said he wanted to make a motion to adjourn the meeting until 8 p.m. to allow time for Marathon to find one room big enough to seat Marathon's share-bolders — who had come from both coasts to

That motion was defeated when a U.S. Steel employee said he was voting 30 million shares of Marathon, or the 51 percent that it had pur-chased earlier for \$3.75 billion, against the

Frances A. Armstrong, a government lawyer and acting chairman of the dissident group, said she expected the merger to be approved but maintained that the group had "demon-strated" by the support it had won that there was "broad dissatisfaction" among the stockholders with the terms of the merger. James H. McElroy of Washington, an or-anizer of the dissident group, asked why

Marathon had sold the company to U.S. Steel for \$6 billion when Marathon's own studies had put a value on itself of \$18 billion. Mr. Hoopman said that after Mobil ha made an unwelcome offer for the company of \$85 a share, Marathon had been in conta with more than 35 other companies to outh Mobil. Only U.S. Steel had no antitrust pro-

lems and was also able to make an acceptab

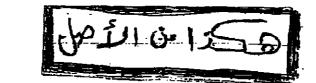
Mr. McElroy argued that Marathon migh have explored other ways. Mr. Hoopman n plied: "If we attempted to go the route you'r talking about, to go for liquidation or partial liquidation, we'd take a long time. We have three days" before stockholders would have sent their shares to Mobil.

£ Sterling: 1.7174 (righ ((a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 188. (x) Units of 1.886

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textile exports to the community,

imposed in December.



ITCSays Stock Could Absorb Tin Sell-Off

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The International Tin Council buffer stock could easily absorb the liquidation of tin holdings built up by a mystery tin buyer over the past eight months, the buffer stock's manager said

The manager, Pieter de Koning, estimated that following heavy sales Thursday the mystery holder probably has sold up to 20,000 metric tons of tin, mainly for forward delivery. This compares with estimated physical tin holdings of about 35,000 tons before recent heavy selling, he said.

Mr. de Koning said the stock could absorb these quantities by using bank borrowings.
Theoretically, banks could

finance more than 100,000 tons of in once ITC members have made all contributions due to the stock.

Contributions Requested

At a meeting this week in London, the tin-producing countries were asked to pay the remainder of their contributions at a total value of \$162 million, according to an Indonesian official in Jakarta, who

Sources in Jakarta said Indonesia was prepared to pay con-tributions in the amount of 1,972.50 tons, valued at about \$23

Under the current International

GM, in New Talks With UAW, Seeks

Pact Like Ford's DETROIT — General Motors and the United Auto Workers rec-

pened early contract talks Friday, and a top GM negotiator said the company probably will ask for more concessions than the union granted last month to Ford Motor. But UAW President Douglas A. not give GM any greater conces-

sions than those granted Ford. Ford gained about \$1 billion in labor cost savings that include a wage freeze, deferral of cost-of-living wage increases and elimination of eight paid holidays per year.

Mr. Fraser said maintaining the

union's health care benefits is a critical issue as is the problem of plant closings. The company has announced seven new plant closings since talks broke off Jan. 28.

The UAW chief said he though the new round of talks could be completed in a week, but no deadline was set. The reopening of the negotiations was approved by a 299-15 vote Thursday by the un-

London Tin Prices -9,000 -8,500 PUTURES -8,000 -7.500 7,000

1962

Tin Agreement, buffer stock holdings are unlimited. But the sixth ITA agreement, which will come into operation July 1 if sufficient support is obtained, would limit the holdings, Mr. de Koning said.

The recent slump on the London Metal Exchange has encouraged additional selling from chartists and others, particularly speculators, not connected to the earlier support buying and who may have been worried at the ITC's ability to lower its floor price, Mr. De

Price Steady in Penang Trading was relatively thin Friday, though the afternoon market was given impetus by additional buying for the buffer stock, dealers Standard grade for threemonth delivery reached £7270. High-grade tin reached £7305.

Meanwhile, the Straits tin price in Penang, Malaysia, held steady at 30.35 ringgit (\$13.06) per kilo-gram for the third consecutive day,

dealers said. They reported vigorous support buying by the ITC buffer stock, es-timated at between 90 and 100 per-

cent of total turnover. An increased turnover of 288 tons from 241 Thursday was attributed to disposal of foreign and local ore in anticipation that prices might collapse next week.

The sources in Indonesia said Subroto, the mining and energy minister, was to leave for Europe this weekend to consult leaders in England, West Germany and France on the sixth ITA.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

EEC Considers Changes in Banking Plan

By Stephen Nisbet

BRUSSELS - The EEC Commission is considering possible changes in its proposals to govern disclosure of banks' reserves in their annual accounts, EEC sources said Friday.

Commission officials are studying whether a revised formula should be drawn up in response to demands from some bankers for greater flexibility in the way hidden reserves are prepared.

Under the commission's existing plan, banks in EEC member countries would be allowed to undervalue loans and advances by up to 5 percent to smooth out the peaks and troughs of their published fi-nancial results.

But some bankers have objected that this formula would put at a disadvantage those credit institutions with relatively low loan portfolios but with heavier commit ments in securities or acceptances.

The sources said the commission would look at the possibility of al-lowing securities to be under-valued as well. But in this case, they said, it would probably favor a 2 or 3 percent maximum under valuation instead of the 5 percent.

A call to allow undervaluation of securities for purposes of hid-den reserves has been made by the EEC Economic and Social Committee, an umbrella group of com-munity interests with a consultative role in the complex EEC legis-

lative process. The committee split almost evenly between supporters and op-ponents of the concept of hidden reserves for banks, but finally voted by 67-65 for a resolution favoring a more flexible formula for permitting these reserves.

The commission must now await another consultative report, from the European Parliament, before deciding on any revisions to its proposals to be submitted to the Council of Ministers. Some EEC and banking sources

said that this report, to be drawn up by a French Socialist deputy, Marie-Claude Vayssade, on behalf of the Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee, may seek tighter controls on hidden reserves. The sources said that if Parlia-

ment's recommendations are in a different direction from the Economic and Social Committee's it would pose a dilemma for the commission in deciding which voice to heed.

The proposed directive on bank accounting, which also seeks to standardize the layout and content of accounting, would have to be translated into national legislation by the 10 EEC member states after doption by the Council of Minis-

The commission's efforts to reg-ulate the use of hidden reserves incurred opposition from

from banks in West Germany, France and Belgium, the sources

These banks have argued that the commission, by trying to achieve greater transparency banks' annual accounts, could actually damage public confidence in the banking system.

Present laws governing hidden reserves vary greatly among the 10 EEC states. West German, Luxembourg and Belgian banks can make unlimited writedowns in valuations of loans and advances. In Greece, at the other end of the spectrum, there is an average 1.5

Britain's major merchant banks and discount houses, some of the major opponents of the EEC plan, are exempt from many of the British Companies Acts' normal disclosure requirements, although the unsatisfactory concealing losses."

clearing banks have been moving toward greater disclosure.

The accountancy firm Ernst & Whinney has estimated that the inner reserves of most exempt banks will be within the proposed limit of 5 percent of advances, but the requirement to show the yearly charge or credit in the profit and loss account will produce a greater

degree of disclosure. Some of the pressure for new rules controlling hidden reserves in the EEC has come from accountancy bodies troubled by the con-

flicting requirements.
In a speech to the British House of Lords last month, Lord Alexander Benson, accountant adviser to the Bank of England, said: Smoothing of profits is a cuphe-mism for hiding losses. It is not unsatisfactory to make a loss. It is

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 12, 1982

Banks Tokyo Dec1988/91 Tokyo Hda 514-89 Tokyo Hda 514-89 Tokyo Hda 514-83 Intl 5 Ext Algerie File-84 Afrique Occ 61/2-83 E 54-89 BNP 1996 Borclays O'seas 5-90 Borclays O'seas 5-95 Bergen Bank 6-97 Bergen Bank 6-97 Criticorp 1982 Criticorp 1984 - RN Criticorp undtd Criticorp 1984 - RN Criticorp 188 - RN - P1

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Continental Grain has appointed Paul Fribourg general manager-Eu-rope. Mr. Fribourg will also assume responsibility for the company's Geneva office as general dictor-Finagrain.

Daniel P. Weadock, vice president of ITT and chief executive of ITT Africa and the Middle East, has announced the appointment of Bernard J. McFadden as general manager and executive vice president of ITT Africa and the Middle East, Mr. McFadden was previously director of marketing and field sales of ITT Africa-Middle East and was elected vice president in

Peter Steger has been appointed director of Bankers Trust, the Zurich subsidiary of Bankers Trust, New York. He will be responsible for the management of

the bank's international investment department and succeeds A. Tappen Soper, who takes over from Paul H. Barrett as general manager in Zurich. Mr. Barrett has been transferred to London.

Pierre Gousseland, chairman and chief executive officer of Amax of France, has named Dennis Arrouet the company's treasurer.

Lester Stein, former Internal Revenue Service deputy chief counsel, has been named counsel to the international law firm of Cole & Corette. With the IRS for 35 years, Mr. Stein dealt with both international and domestic taxes.

Andrew C. Genor has been appointed vice president, finance and administration, at Honeywell Europe. Mr. Genor joined Honeywell



Peter Steger

in 1969. In 1976 he became assistant treasurer of Honeywell Europe, based in London. He returned to Minneapolis in 1978 as director of investor relations and ecame treasurer of Honeywell in

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Qualifications required: University graduation or equivalent with specialized training in administrative services. At least five years' experience in a supervisory capacity in the field of assignment. Excellent knowledge of English. Knowledge of French desirable. Qualified candidate should send their detailed corriculum vitae, referring to "ASO/SEARO", to:

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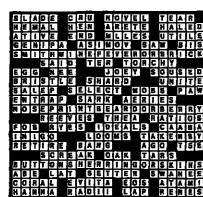
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BOOKS

THE KENNEDY IMPRISONMENT

A Meditation on Power By Garry Wills. 310 pp. \$14.95. Atlantic/Little-Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by John Leonard

NO WONDER Garry Wills quotes so often from Norman Mailer and Murray Kempton. Like them, he is a sort of intellectual outlaw. He brings strange books — by Machiavel-li, Hume, Clausewitz, Tolstoy and Veblen — to bear on the quotidian. His soul may be full of what John Cheever calls an "unrequited melancholy." but his style, even as it seeks to extol American institutions, has a bandit's flair; it wears a romantic

In "The Kennedy Imprisonment," Camelot, in his opinion, "was the opi-um of the intellectuals." John F. Ken-nedy inherited from his father "no ideology but achievement," and made of his brief presidency a kind of Hollywood version of a fictious Whig England starring "aristocratic rakes," "inspired amateurs," and "gentlemen saviors of their country."

These rakes, amateurs and saviors included professors from Harvard and Yale and mobsters from Chicago and Las Vegas. The court they served was "based on the special gifts of a single ruler" whose "cult of courage" led him to "delegitimate government." Enjoying power, a macho president would subvert the State Department and the loint Chiefs of State Department. and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to ordain a Bay of Pigs, a Cuban missile crisis and a Vietnam complete with Green

Camelot 'Chicken'

If Richard Nixon was obsessed by the Kennedys, then, according to Wills, the Kennedys were obsessed by Fidel Castro; Camelot was a game of chicken. If the "honorary Kennedys"

— name your favorite historian and your most loyal, congenial "gofe," —
bought what Veblen described as
"charisma," then charisma degenerated
into "totemism, protecting the
sacred object as an endangered relic,
not rallying to it as the center of an

not rallying to it as the center of an active leadership."

Wills is talking now about Edward Kennedy, whose campaign for the presidency in 1980 was doomed because he wasn't as tough, or witty, as either of his older brothers and because "his life was a constant labor with death." Teddy couldn't be the "prince" so adored by the "honorary Kennedys"; he went to Chappaquiddick in the first place. Wills suggests, not for an orgy but because he was "compelled to attend, it was part of his extended death watch or permaneat floating Irish wake." The "boilerroom girls" at Chappaquiddick, after all, had worked for Bobby and deserved an anniversary celebration.

Teddy was the totem.

As for "Bobby," who hated to be called Bobby, Wills is kind and severe at the same time. Robert Kennedy moved from right to left on social issues, much as Wills himself has moved. In the mirror, they are equally sincere. Would Jack have had breakfast with Cesar Chavez? Wills thinks Jack would not and should have. After the Dallas assassination. Bobby's was not only a government in exile, but also a kind of revolution in the hills, his own personal Sierra Maestra."

Castro, again. If Camelot hadn't been a movie, it would have been a novel, conspired at by John Buchan and D.H. Lawrence and Ian Fleming, full of history and sex and "personal authority." Kennedys, like Wills, wear berets. (Jack wanted Warren Beatty to play the Jack-part in the movie version of "P.T.-109:" Beatty declined.)
Teddy has made his best speeches in the peculiar light of knowing that he

would lose. Wills is willing to admire a failed prince, so long as the prince is guaranteed to fail.

His point is that "charismatic" leaders inevitably fail; that government, necessarily sluggish, is preferable to mountains full of guerrillas. where the berets — a radical-chic pur-ple these days in El Salvador — are so many M&Ms; that sanction and legitimacy belong to institutions and not to those individuals who would, heroically, break the rules and then, after establishing libraries, romanticize prefers Dwight D. Eisenhower. He likes Ike because Ike didn't enjoy himself as president; he was dutiful and committee-minded; there were no

guerrillas in his mountains.

This preference puts Wills in an odd position; perhaps he can only be comfortable in a position that is odd. Ike, after all, invaded Lebanon, subverted Iran and Guatemala, and fid-dled unsuccessfully with Indonesia and the Congo. Wills excuses him be-cause like didn't brag about it. He will not excuse the Kennedys, much as he sympathizes with Teddy and identi-ties with Bobby, because they were overt; they turned politics into "High Noon," and every president since Jack has wanted to be Gary Cooper, with a Sinatra instead of a Chavez for break-fast. Except for the CIA and the FBI Wills likes bureaucracy. He wants John F. Kennedy to have been Martin verted Iran and Guatemala, and fid-John F. Kennedy to have been Martin

John F. Kennedy to have been Martin Luther King, Jr.

If, since JFK, American politics have been merely symbolic, what about the symbolic politics of other countries? Wills is surprisingly parochial. If, since JFK, "counterinsurgency" is glamorous and American, how do we explain the French in Indochina and Algeria, their parachutes and their berets? Wills is silent. If, since JFK the United States has If, since JFK the United States has played global chicken, name the game of the Soviet Union? Wills seems to think that we invented charisma; nev-er mind the subversions of a Moscow gerontocracy. If, since JFK, there have been social revolutions among blacks and women, why not assign some credit to that Kennedy charisma? Wills would say those revolutions were "inadvertent." One wonders whether, instead, a certain amount of symbolic politics unclogs the social

Wills has wonderful things to say on Eugene McCarthy, Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger, David Cecil, "libidi-nous imperialism" and Addison's dis-ease. His problem, after monographs on everything from Roman cultura to on everything from Roman culture to Catholic malaise to American civil rights, is that he permits only himself to be the Augustan renegade, an out-law who would kill his own, various fathers with a brilliant book.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Statue, Flagpole OK'd For Vietnam Memorial

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Interior Secre-tary James Watt, apparently breaking a deadlock over design, has approved adding a statue and a flagpole to the controversial Vietnam Veterans Me-

morial, a spokesman says.

The proposed memorial, between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, will consist of two long walls of black granite coming together in the shape of a "V" and bearing the names of 57,000 Americans killed and missing in Vietnam.



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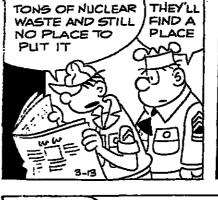


























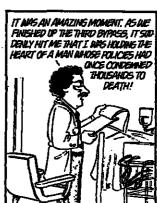






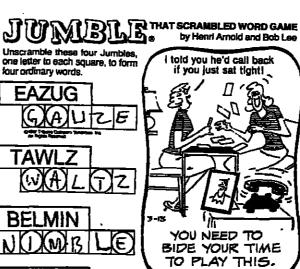








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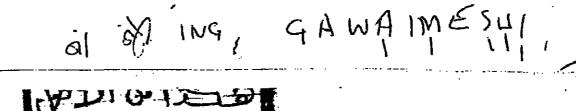
BELMIN NDMBLE GUSINE Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. SUEDING

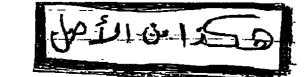
Answer: THE (Answers Monday) Yesterday's Jumbles PAPER CABLE FACING ISLAND Answer: It's not completely a "collapse"—just this—A "LAPSE"





"I'M AFRAID OUR BABY HAS GONE FROM WILLABYES TO ALIBIS."





Color Seaver Red and Bench Green

TAMPA, Fla. — A split squad of Pittsburgh Pirates bombed Tom Seaver, the veteran Cincinnati pitcher, en route to a 13-7 exhibition victory Thursday, but the Reds' manager, John McNamara, was not worried.

"I don't concern myself with pitchers until they've been out twice," McNamara said, "The twice," McNamara said. "The third time they start, I really start cyaluating them."

Seaver, who led the National League with an .875 winning percentage last year, was making his first start of the exhibition season. He was hit for 10 runs on 11 hits in just two innings of work.

The Pirates capped an eight-run burst when pitcher Rick Rhoden hit a two-run homer. Rafael Bellard, a non-roster invitee, and minor-leaguer Jimmy Smith each had two-run doubles in the first inning. Tony Pena hit a two-run homer off Seaver in the second inning.

Watching Johnny Bench play third base, meanwhile, brought back memories of Pepper Martin, who played for the old St. Louis Cardinals' Gashouse Gang. Pep-per's best position was the out-field but he would try anything ncluding third base.

Whatever balls he could not grab, he would knock down with some part of his body, usually then

to play third just so long as my chest holds out."

he was ured of catching after playing that position for 13 years. He caught more games than any receiver in history except Al Lopez, and he won the National League's Most Valuable Player award twice at that position. He was selected to 13 All-Star teams and participated in four World Series.

The idea of leaving home plate did not go over well with management but it gave Bench a chance to play first base. He was doing all right there until he fractured his left ankle sliding into second base in May. He returned to the lineup in September and wound up the year hitting 309, his best mark

Although he is too young to

Exhibition Baseball

Pittsburgh (SS) & New York (NL) 7 Pittsburgh (SS) 13, Clackmott 7 Pittsburgh (SS) 13, Cincinnosi Los Angeles vs. Affonto, roin St.Louis S, Honston 4, 17 Inning Philodelphia 17, Toronto 13 Konsson Christ 4, Montread 1 Baston 4, Chicago (AL) 2 Detroit 6, Minnesoto 3 Baltimore 2, Tenos 8 Chicago (NL) 8, Son Francisc Cam Diego 1, Colifornio 8 Milwaykee 4, Oakland 3 Seottle 1, Cleveland 1, 12 Innin Seottle 1, Cleveland 1, 12 Innin 1

throwing the runner out. Whenever have seen Pepper Martin play, or he was asked when he figured Bench knows all about him, having on going back to the outfield, he read about the hero of the Cardiwould laugh and say: "I'm going nals' 1931 World Series victory

over the Philadelphia A's. "I'm going to get some bad hops Last year Bench told the Reds and they're going to get me,"
e was tired of catching after playBench said without showing much concern. 'I'm confident I'm going to face some tough plays. I think I can handle the simation. I like playing third base. I don't think I'll ever catch anymore. At least, I hope it doesn't come to that.

"I'll be out in front of a lot of balls, too, but you have to bear in mind they didn't play on Astroturi in Pepper Martin's time. Now that they do, with the way these guys get down to first base, you can knock down those balls they hit to you and still not be able to throw them out. What I'm trying to say is that the idea is to catch the ball cleanly if you can."

Help From Conception

Dave Concepcion, the Reds' All-Star shortstop, has been especially helpful to Bench. In the Reds' spring training opener Wednesday against the Pi-rates in Bradenton, Fla., Bench got his first chance in the second in willie Montanez's sharply-hit two-bouncer and threw him out at first.
"That's one," Concepcion en-couraged him. "I'm going to count 'em this year."

Bench got his next chance in the fifth. The ball was hit into the hole again, this time by Enrique Romo, the Pirate reliever, and once again he made the play to first for the

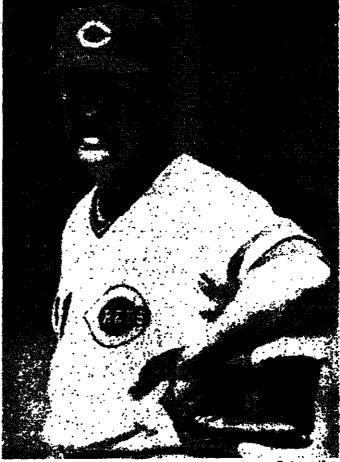
"See that," Concepcion said to "I didn't even come over there. I knew you had it all the

In other spring training news:

 At Mesa, Ariz., Ferguson Jenkins, who rejoined the Chicago Cubs as a free agent last winter, made his Cactus League debut Thursday and picked up the victory in the Cubs' 8-3 decision over the San Francisco Giants. Jeakins worked three innings, allowing only a walk while striking out

• At Miami, the Baltimore Orioles defeated the Texas Rangers, 2-0, but starting pitcher Steve Stone was forced out of the game with a relapse of an elbow injury that sidelined him for most of last year. Stone pitched two hitless innings before leaving with what was de-scribed as tendinitis.

 At Fort Lauderdale, heavy rains that fell all night curtailed the New York Yankees' off-day kout to running and calisthenics. But there was good news in camp as Ken Griffey reported that his knee felt fine the day after making his first official start for the Yankees.



Tom Seaver looks displeased after Rick Rhoden's home run.

Every Goalie's Nightmare: The Puck Stops Here

By Joe Flaherty

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Around the National Hockey Leagne, when the conversation turns to goaltenders past and present, the tone of speech genuflects to awe. Goalten-ders, like those who open soup kitchens in farflung outposts, are viewed as either heroic or mad. For the most part, the goalies themselves do little to dispel the

myth.

They tell you they are "different," "a breed apart," "misunderstood," "under constant siege." They say only those who tend the nets can understand the fraternity. And like all closed societies, goaltenders have a rich liturgy steeped in sacrifice.

This season the lot of those who repulse the puck is even graver. In 1981-82, the average goals per game has risen to 8.0, an increase of a goal over the 1979-80 season. Billy Smith, goaltender for the New York Islanders, says: "The game has become more wide open. Many teams have forsaken defense for offense.

Even before the goal glut, Glenn Hall, who was Mr. Goalie for the Detroit Red Wings, Chicago Black Hawks and St. Louis Blues during the 1950s and 1960s, used to vomit from tension before, during and after games. Terry Sawchuck, who broke in with the Red Wings and was in net when the 1966-67 Toronto Maple Leafs won the Stanley Cup, played 21 years with five received 400 stitches in the face and head, suffered broken bones, arthritis and mononucleosis. He died at age 40, after being injured horsing around with a Ranger teammate. He is remembered for brilliant saves; his civility, it is said, shipped out many years be-fore his death.

Knowing When to Quit

Jacques Plante of Montreal and The board also extended the the New York Rangers was labeled scheme for neutral referees so that a hypochondriac because he could next year a New Zealand official not find a climate where the air did will take charge of two matches in not cause itching, burning eyes the Five Nations championship involving England, France, Ireland, who played seven years for the Scotland and Wales. overcooked steak his wife had prepared for him and threw it against the wall. He said that between the time the steak hit the wall and slid to the floor he decided it was time to hang up the skates.

There are those (the college-educated Ken Dryden and the former Olympian Jim Craig) who dismiss the goalie mythology as so much balderdash, but there is always the nagging addendum. Dryden, for-

NHL Standings

Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Union, said:



Terry Sawchuk ...brilliant, but dead at 40.

merly of Montreal and considered by many as the consummate modern goalie, says: The question should be whether you are differ-ent initially, or whether when you become a goalie, a difference seis in. I don't buy that 'breed apart' theory at all. Also, the danger ishighly overrated.

But Dryden adds: "As a goalie, you perform a highly critical, responsible task. You have the feeling your position has an enormous effect on the outcome of the game. Only a very special player in another position could feel the same. I suppose we have a heroic view of the position. When you're the last margin for error, you become more serious, more intense and individualistic. Like surgeons, we have lit-tle margin for mistakes."

Jim Craig went from national hero to the Atlanta Flames to a television commercial to the Boston Bruins to suffering a broken ankle in an accident at home that sidelined him for two months. He is working his way back to the big leagues via the Erie (Pa.) Blades. In pain, Craig spoke from his hospital bed in Erie, where he is recovering from another injury, this time to his back. He was testy about the popular conception of goalies, saying. "All that stuff is from the old school of thinking that goalies were lousy skaters and goal was the only position they could play. That's not true any-

Craig says that the lure of the position as a child was that he got

to play the entire game and he was delighted to be presented with all that equipment. In baseball Craig was a catcher, so it seems that equipment has aphrodisiac quali-

ties for him. Glenn (Chico) Resch, formerly of the Stanley Cup-winning Islan-ders and now of the lowly Colorado Rockies, probably is the most charming, garrulous netminder in the league, but he claims the prerequisite of the goalie's psyche is shyness. "All the goalies I know, including myself, were shy when they were kids." he says. "Most of them, like Glem Hall, Jacques Plante. Tony Esposito never Plante. Tony Esposito, never change. I took up goal because no-body else wanted to play it. It gave me a chance to play with the older

Resch's motivation to the net is echoed around the league. Most took up the position because their older brothers consigned them to limbo; it was their only entrée to the action.

With the exception of the plastic face mask popularized in 1959 by Plante (Clint Benedict tried a leather mask in 1930 that did not start a vogue), modern trends in hockey have favored the attackers. according to Stan Fischler, the hockey historian whose love for the game started with roller hockey in Brooklyn schoolyards. His con-tention is that goalies are menaced in three ways: the legalization of screening the goalie, the introduction of the red (center rink) line in the 1940s and the advent of the slap shot

Less Pretty

In the past, if a goalie was scored on when his vision was blocked, the goal was voided. When the red line was introduced allowed the puck to be "dumped" into the attacking end once a skater had crossed midrink, instead of the team having to skate or "carry" the puck across the remaining blue line. The slap shot enabled shots on goal from the same area.

"These rules took the beautiful skating and control out of hockey. Everybody thought the Russian n, with its precision skating and passing, was into something new, when in fact, they were playing old-style NHL hockey. Today, most people will tell you the North American game is a game of mis-

Resch explains that as a small man (5 feet 8 inches), his job of expelling marauders is more diffi-cult. "I think the ideal size for a goalie is somewhere between 5-11



Glenn Hall _ a nervous kid in 1955.

and 6-1. Any bigger, and your agility is cut down, and the big guys like Dryden and John Davidson seem to suffer back problems. Lit-tle guys like me have to come out of the crease to cut down the angles and jump around a lot to make saves. Being small, you have to be flashier to prove your cour-

fear is giving up a bad goal, a weak shot that for some inexplicable reason eludes the goaltender. Also, there is the dread of a crucial goal. Resch gave up such a goal recently to the Islanders with 47 seconds left, allowing them to break the record for consecutive victories. On a shot by John Tonelli, Resch but it is understood that no deci-was screened. "You can't harp on sion will be made until next the goalie says, "because it sounds like an excuse. But it was so crushing. Still. there is love among the

ruins. "It's like living in your own secure little world," he says of the 24-foot square area in which he works. The net is your cocoon. You have your protective equip-ment and defensemen to watch over you. It's a chance for a shy person to be on stage." \
Resch says fans and other play-

ers expect the goalie to be in total control. "Even your teammates will chastise you if you show emotion after a terrific save," he says. "It's all right for them to dance all over the rink when they score, but a goalie should act like an obedient servant. They snarl at you, 'Just stop the puck.'

Stargell to Retire After 1982 Season

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service
BRADENTON, Fla. — Willie Stargell, who turned 41 last week, has confirmed that this, his 21st season, will be his last in the major

He said Thursday: "I look at my career and savor it, like a good meal. Right now, I feel I'm on the

Stargell, who has spent his entire career with the Pittsburgh Pirates, savored his dessert even more before the sunny afternoon ended. Playing first base against the New York Mets for five innings, he singled off the right-field wall in the first inning against Neil Allen and hit a two-run home run over the wall in the fifth against Jesse Oros-

An Old Story

This was an old story for the Mets because Stargell has hit 59 of his 472 regular-season home runs against them, more than any other player in the big leagues. But this was also a new season for the Mets, who opened their 25-game exhibition schedule by losing to the Pirates, 8-7.

For the Pirates, who have collapsed since winning the World Series in 1979, there were two scoreless inning each from John Candelaria and Don Robinson. Chuck Tanner, the Pirate manager, pampers his pitchers at the start of spring training by working them only two innings at a time. And against the Mets, he got good glimmers from Candelaria, who tore the bicep in his left arm last May and pitched only 41 innings all year, and Robinson, who unall year, and Robinson, who un-derwent shoulder surgery last fall after pitching only 38 innings. "If Candelaria and Robinson are healthy." Tanner said, "we're contenders. If not, we're hurting."

There's some age on this team since we won the Series," said Harding Peterson, the executive vice president. "But injuries made

the inroads, not age."

then hit no home runs during the strike-split season, in which he appeared mostly as a pinch-hitter. "This is it," he said, repeating his intention to retire. "My last year. But nature doesn't let you know in advance how you'll react, so I don't know yet what my emo-tions will be when I walk away. "I'm not hung on statistics, like hitting 500 home runs." He laughed and added: "Or like stealing 20 bases. I've got 17 in 20 "It's like Shakespeare said: 'To thine own self be true. I'm healthy, and I'd just like to see

Willie Stargell

says he has lost more than 20

pounds. Parker avoids stepping on

ly reported: "I'm 237 now." On Thursday, he said, "I feel great, and I'm ready to go," and then hit a scoring double off Orosco.
"I'll trade anybody but Willie Stargell," said Peterson, when asked about Parker's future.
Stargell's home run was unusual

Stargell's home run was unusual cause he did not play last spring.

scales in the clubhouse, but recent-

...savoring dessert.

what I can do this one last time."
"Willie has a lifetime job with
the Pirates," Tanner said. "Who Are the Pirates still trying to trade Dave Parker? He weighed 260 pounds last spring but now else can say that?"

Officials Seek Ways for Borg To Avoid Qualifying Matches

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON --- Tennis officials are still working on ways to allow Björn Borg to play in the Wim-bledon and French championships without qualifying, but no decision will made until April. Borg has refused to sign a com-

mitment to play a minimum of 10 tournaments, which according to Grand Prix rules means that he has to qualify for major tournaments, including Wimbledon, which he has won five times, and Like all goalies, Resch's greatest the French Open, which he has won six times.

The management committee of the All England championships discussed the problem Thursday night, but reached no conclusion. There will be further discussion when European tournament directors meet in Brussels on Saturday, month, after Wimbledon officials have had meetings with representatives of both the French and U.S.

If Borg is reduced to the status of a qualifier the draw for major events would have to delayed to the last minute if Borg were to be seeded. Otherwise Borg might have to meet players like John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl in the early

If Borg is forced to play in the qualifying tournament, however, he will do so behind closed doors, Wimbledon secretary Chris Gorringe said Friday.

In Monte Carlo, meanwhile, Borg has begun training for his comeback to the professional tennis circuit after a 5-month break, the Monte Carlo Open in April.

"He's already very sharp and in great (orm," said his Italian train-ing partner, Gianni Ocleppo. "His only problem is concentration, which still gives him trouble at cer-tain moments." tain moments."

To get in shape for the mental duress of competition, Borg will play in two exhibitions, March 23 and 24, in Copenhagen.

Jaeger Defaults; Streak Ends at 12

United Press Internations DALLAS - JoAnne Russell ended Andrea Jaeger's winning streak at 12 matches Thursday night with a 6-3, 2-1 victory in a women's tennis tournament

Jaegar was forced to quit in the second set because of muscle pulls in both legs. Russell pulled off several drop shots and, on the last three, Jaeger was unable to move to the ball.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilo va breezed past Petra Delhees of Switzerland, 6-0, 6-2, to join Russell and six other players in Friday's quarterfinals. Navratilova extended her match streak to 21, currently the longest on the wom-

McEnroe Injured

BRUSSELS (UPI) — Top-seeded John McEnroe sprained an ankle Friday during warmups and withdrew from a Grand Prix tennis

tournament here.

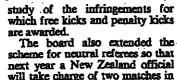
McEnroe, the No. 1 ranked player in the world, is expected to be out of action for two weeks.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

OFINETOCK. NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Acquired Joe Welts, Ilusbacker, on walvers from the Sentite Sedewick, Signed Chris Sella, defensive back. SEANTLE SEANAWKS—Hamed Milke McCorrock director of tootball perceitons. Promoted Onn Andersen to director of nonflusted operations, including public relations. muticities, mortesting and congruptity relations. with multiracial rugby." · Hamilton Retains Men's Skating Title The Associated Press COPENHAGEN — Scott Hamliton made seven triple jumps in a builliant display of free skating Thursday night to retain the men's world figure skating title. He be-came the first American to win the title in successive years since Tim Wood, who did it in 1969 and "The first time it's fun," Hamilton said of winning. "The second time it's a job." Norbert Schramm of West Germany, the European champion who skated in a more flamboyant Hyle, finished in second place. Brin Pocker of Canada was third. Kristina Wegelius of Finland anwhile, moved into the lead riday in the race for the women's world figure skating title. She aged Claudia Kristofics-Binder of Austria, the European champion. nto second place. Elena Vodoreova of the Soviet Union was hird. The medals were to be de-'ided in the free skating Saturday. It was a close contest between chramm and Hamilton, who won in technical ment. Five of the

adges gave Hamilton 5.9 marks technique and two gave him or technique, but he had five narks of 5.9 against Hamilton's

...a repeat performance.



tiously lays out his 50 pounds of hockey gear before each game.

Rugby Union Board Rejects

2-Point Penalty Goal Idea

LONDON — The International

Rugby Football Board, which

governs rugby union, Friday rejected a Welsh proposal to down-

grade the value of a penalty goal to

The board said, however, that

there would be a comprehensive

Transactions

FOOTBALL

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two points from three.

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South Africa's planned tour of

Australia next year, meanwhile, was officially canceled because of opposition by the Australian govnment. Joe Lord, the board's vice president and Australian representative, said: "Our government will not allow Australian teams to tour South Africa or the Springboks to visit us. We cannot play them until we have a change of

government policy."
But tours to South Africa by France in May, 1983, and England in 1984 were confirmed.

"It is better that everyone comes to us at the moment. We have to put our house in order and we have complete autonomy to continue



LAUDERHILL, Fla. - Heavy overnight rains forced a one-day postponement in the start of the Inversary Golf Classic. The tournament, sporting probably the strongest field it has ever had, was rescheduled to begin Friday with the second round set for Saturday. A double round — or 36 holes was set for Sunday.

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College Basketball TOURNAMENT RESULTS THURSDAY
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PAGES 16 & 12 FOR MORE **CLASSIFIEDS**

A Pill for Doctors

WASHINGTON —The good news for hypochondriaes is that the Food and Drug Adminis—"The reason I don't prescribe tration has given permission to Carraflex is that it tends to have companies to advertise prescripside effects such as nausea, palpi-

tion drugs directly to the public. There is no law on the books preventing pharmaceutical people from advertising prescription-type drugs to patients,

but they redoing it in the past, figuring the doctor might be a better judge of a patient frained from

But business is business, and the companies now Buchwald feel if a patient is educated in the efficacy of a certain prescription drug sales will soar, and it will give doctors less

work to do. I have not made up the above item. It is a fact, and according to The New York Times it has been encouraged by Dr. Arthur Hull Hayes Jr., the commissioner of food and drugs.

The only ones who are not thrilled by the pharmaceutical companies drumbeating their pre-scription drugs are doctors. The fear is that most people bombarded by commercials may believe the actors on TV, rather than their physicians.

There is no reason not to believe that this scene may soon be playing in your local doctor's office:

M.D., after examining the patient: "You seem to have a chest infection. I'm going to give you a prescription. Take four a day, six hours apart."

"What are you giving me?"
"Dundemycin. I've had very good luck with it for chest infec-

"But eight out of 10 doctors are prescribing Carraflex for people with chest problems."

"Where did you hear that?"
"Orson Welles said it on television during a commercial last night. I think it was Orson Welles - but it could have been Robert Young or Ricardo Montalban." With all due respect to those fine actors, I don't believe they

know much about chest infec-"Maybe so, but whoever it was held up a test tube of bronchial bacteria and then showed how

tations of the heart, and can even cause severe kidney damage."

"They didn't say anything about that in the commercial.

"They wouldn't. If they had to read all the side effects of Car-raflex, they couldn't afford the TV time. Please take the Dundemycin. I'm sure it will clear it up."

"I don't know, Doc. I respect you, but Orson Welles knows a lot about medicine. And Robert Young has played a doctor on TV for years. And as far as Ricardo Montaiban goes, I'm not one of those people who think a guy is a lousy M.D. just because he speaks with an accent. Besides, Carraflex sponsors the Los Angeles Dodgers baseball team and I want to show my gratitude."

"You're going to have to get another doctor if you want a differ-ent prescription.

That's what they said in the TV commercial. If your M.D. is not clued in on the miraculous medical benefits of Carraflex, find yourself a doctor who is!' Then they gave a toll-free number for people to call to find the name of the doctor nearest you who is willing to prescribe Carraflex. No hard feelings,

Of course not. Miss Denna, send in the next patient. * * *

"Mr. Rubin, what seems to be wrong?"
"You gave me a sleeping pill
prescription for Lahdeedah."

"I remember. You said it was satisfactory." "Yes, but that's before I heard about Blissnatabs. Apparently they're the only pills on the market that make you dream of Brooke

> "Who told you that?" "Brooke Shields. She did a com-

mercial on it last night."
"Frankly, with your blood pressure I don't think you're up to dreaming about Brooke Shields. Besides, Blissnatabs are twice as expensive as Landeedah, because of this particular advertising cam-

paign."
"You doctors are all alike. You resent your patients knowing as much about medicine as you do." © 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Mary Blume-

Sir Roland Penrose

Squinting Into the Sun When Surrealism Was in Flower

ONDON - Roland Penrose Left Cambridge and came to Paris in 1922, the magic year of "Ulysses" when sidewalk cafes roared with genius, real, immi-nent, or boozily fake.

"The war was fading out, the war to end all wars, and there was a feeling of rather badly placed optimism. I was lucky to come in a period when everyone was alive and very exited." Sir Roland commutes now between his snug Kensington house and his Sussex farm: courteous and hale and astonishingly young at 81. He says he has been lucky in having minimal financial worries, good friends, and the company of women of character and beau-

When he came to Paris he was bespectacled, uptight, and eager to paint. He was too late for Dada but assisted at the scatty birth pangs of Surrealism, even making a brief appearance in the film "L'Age d'Or" because he was the only Surrealist to possess white tie and tails.

He was an admirer rather than a rival and made many friends. His new book, "Scrap Book" (published by Thames and Hudson, London) is full of snapshots of famous artists clasping each other and squinting into the sun. The Surrealist leader André Breton said, "Penrose est Surréaliste dans l'amitie." which as one critic points out is in itself remarkable since Surrealism and friendship did not go together to any marked degree.

Modest Painting Career

Penrose's own career as a painter was modest although he still makes collages. His major contribution was to bring Surrealism to England, an uproarious event for which the nation was extremely ill-prepared.

"Yes, that was the fun of it," Penrose says. "England was curiously insular and provincial. There had been very little interest in Dada and Surrealism because they scandalized the English, shook them out of their complacency."
Wishing to release his country-

men from what he calls "the constipation of logic," he was the ringleader — along with such writers and artists as David

Gascoyne, Herbert Read, Henry Moore, Humphrey Jennings and Eileen Agar — in organizing the International Surrealist Exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries in London.

The show opened on the hottest day of 1936 and was notoriously addled by Salvador Dali's making a speech from inside a deep sea diver's suit from which he was eventually, and with some difficulty, extricated. The show was a financial success, a scandal and a joke. Only Cyril Connolly and John Betjeman, says Sir Roland, took it seriously.

Literary Influence

In Britain the influence of Surrealism was finally more literary than artistic, but still the exhibition had brought the English art world howling into the 20th century. Penrose's most valued contribution came just after World War II with the foundation of the Institute of Contemporary Art, of which he has served as chairman and as president.

The ICA is now a comfortably endowed arm of the establishment. When it opened it was intended to be a combination of a Paris cafe and New York's Museum of Modern Art — a rather grotty but enormously lively place where artists could at last meet, look at pictures, leave packages and argue. For Penrose it was important not only as a meeting place and center but as a place where isolated English art-ists could be in touch with what was happening abroad.

Today the English art scene has vastly changed and David Hockney and Henry Moore are arguably the world's best known practicing painter and sculptor, international acceptance that was undreamed of in the '30s and '40s. Penrose does not think the changes are necessarily for the

"I'm not happy about the price of pictures — they've been pushed up by people's lack of confidence in their currency. Also, it's become so much more official. That can be good in a way but it's not quite that that brings out the best in an artist. We used to have a joke in Paris, decouragez les peintres. That way only the ones who really care

Penrose was born with the century in London, the son of an academic painter. His mother came from a Quaker banking family. Roland was obliged to sign the teetotaler's pledge at the age of 5. His nanny was the sister of Havelock Éllis.

At Cambridge he met Maynard Keynes and became a friend of Roger Fry, whom his father despised. "Keynes was a very strong influence. He came back from the Versailles treaty talks with fine Picassos, Braques. They were the first I saw, he explained them to me very well. And dear old Roger Fry. It was he who brought Cubism to London but he never got anywhere with Surrealism. He just went back to his funny old Post-Im-

Over the years Penrose and his late wife, the beautiful American Lee Miller, one of Man Ray's favorite models, gathered an important collection. In Penrose's quiet Kensington study the works on view are more souvenirs of friendship — a minute Max Ernst, a wooden object by Giacometti, a painting by the poet David Gascovne, a Picasso drawing on a napkin of the wife of Paul Eluard, and a collage by Eluard, the poet who was Penrose's closest friend and from whom he bought many of his most important paintings.

Someone from the Pompidou Center had just been around to seek Penrose's advice on a pro-jected Eluard exhibition and he had been asked to write the preface for the center's spring exhibition on the Surrealist painter Yves Tanguy. Although Penrose's role as a catalyst is widely acknowledged he has never been honored by the French government. Perhaps he has done a lot for French art, he gently agrees, "but it's also done a lot for me."

Foreboding Penrose organized the Tate Gallery's 1960 Picasso retrospective and with foreboding wrote a book on Picasso that the painter not only liked but actually read.

Penrose and Picasso knew each other for many years but

He has written several other

books on painters as well as a

text on camouflage in World



"Everyone was alive and very excited."

did not address each other as tu until 1950. Picasso liked to tease, says Penrose, "but his behavior was so warm and friendly except for the days when he was invisi-

He defends Picasso for leaving such a confused and clotted estate. "He didn't think much about his children which is why he didn't make a will. He was quite right, there would have been just as much argument if he had, but he would have wasted his time with lawyers. And he wanted above all to go on paint-

Picasso stayed with the Pen-roses in England, "He was happy to be in England in many ways. He always had an admiration for the English - he thought the beggars here wore top hats. His father had always been called the Englishman because he was very tall and thin and had red hair.

"He told me once looking out of this window at Pitt Street that it reminded him of Lady Hester Stanhope, who was a niece of Pitt. I was surprised be knew so much about England," The riotously liberated Lady Hester (1776-1839) was one of Picasso's heroines. "He admired her enormously as a woman who had ber

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he first came to Paris he was actually on his way to England to see women like Lady Hester. Of course he got stuck in Paris in-

Inner Light

Penrose looks a perfect English gentleman but his longish hair suggests a departure from form. Brought up to believe in the Quaker's inner light, he says he transferred this to the Surreal-ist belief in the dream, while the stock of gold in his family's bank has, he airily says, "been melted by a concept that profit and loss can sometimes be indistinguish-

His effect on the English art scene comes in part from keeping his anarchic spirit well covered an attitude he learned from the writer and critic Sir Herbert Read, who, he says, was gifted at being able to ride several horses at once, like a circus rider.

"I've never been like one of the revolutionary Surrealists or Dadaists, I've been of a much milder temperament. Herbert Read was an anarchist but he was a most gentle man. And when he was offered a knighthood, he accepted because it would help our cause." In 1966 Sir Roland Pen-

PEOPLE: Los Angeles Coroner

Ordered Suspended

The Los Angeles county Board of Supervisors has asked the disinci attorney to consider a criminal investigation into the conduct of Thomas Noguchi, the coroner who announced drugs killed comedian John Belushi and drink killed actor William Holden. The Los Angeles County coroner will be suspended on the grounds of alog-piness and had management unless he can rebut the charges within & week, his supervisors say. The board voted to suspend Nogachi for 30 days beginning March 19 asked the district attorney's office to consider a criminal investiga-tion into his conduct and gave him until 5 p.m. March 17 to answer the charges made in an audit by the county's chief administrative officer. The audit charged that No guchi's work procedures were ship-py and that he was often abient from work while he took outside paid consulting jobs. It also charged a lack of effective evidence-control procedures and said his delegation of authority affit scientific responsibilities was inappropriate. In their closed session. the supervisors heard additional charges that weren't made public.

Alain Marchand, the 47-year-old pilot who flew his small single-en-gine plane through the Arch of Trumph in Paris last Oct. 18, was fined 5,000 francs (about \$833). Marchard flew his plane, with a wingspan of 31 feet, 6 inches along the Avenue de la Grande Armee and through the arch, which is 48 feet wide. On Aug. 7, 1919, War-trant Officer Charles Godefroy ac-complished the feat in a Spad bi-

Elizabeth Taylor made her stage debut in her native country to mixed reviews from the press and mild applause from the audience. The Sun, Britain's largest circulation daily, said she was a sensation in its review of "The Little Foxes." The Daily Express gave Taylor a frosty reception, saying her en-trance was worthy of Miss Piggy. Her performance was "as unohar-ismatic as a damp bale of cotton," it said. The Daily Telegraph was kinder spring her performance kinder, saying her performance was "calm, controlled and deadly." It described the play by Little Heliman as a musty melodrama but said Taylor was very effective in her role. The play ran for a year in the United States.

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